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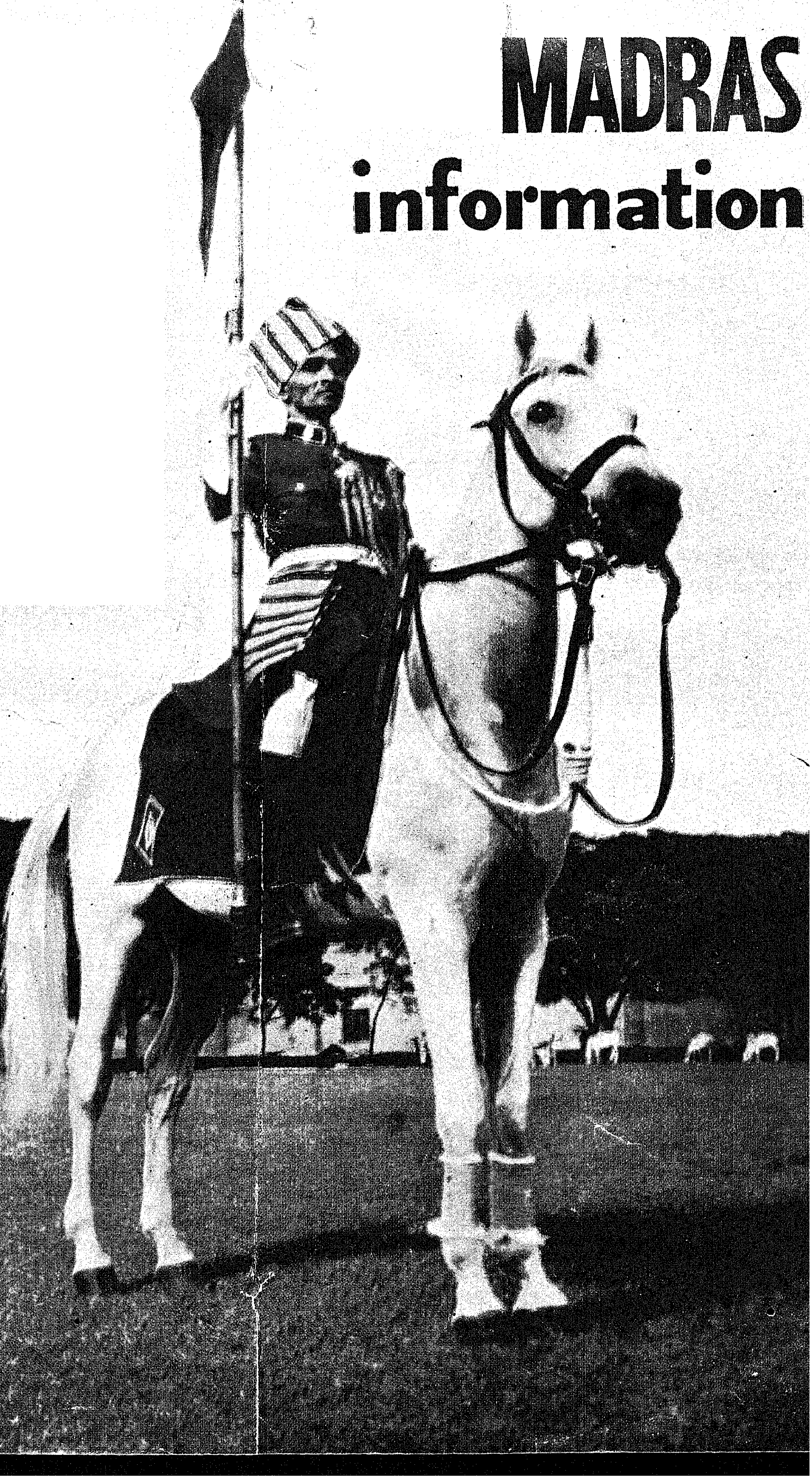

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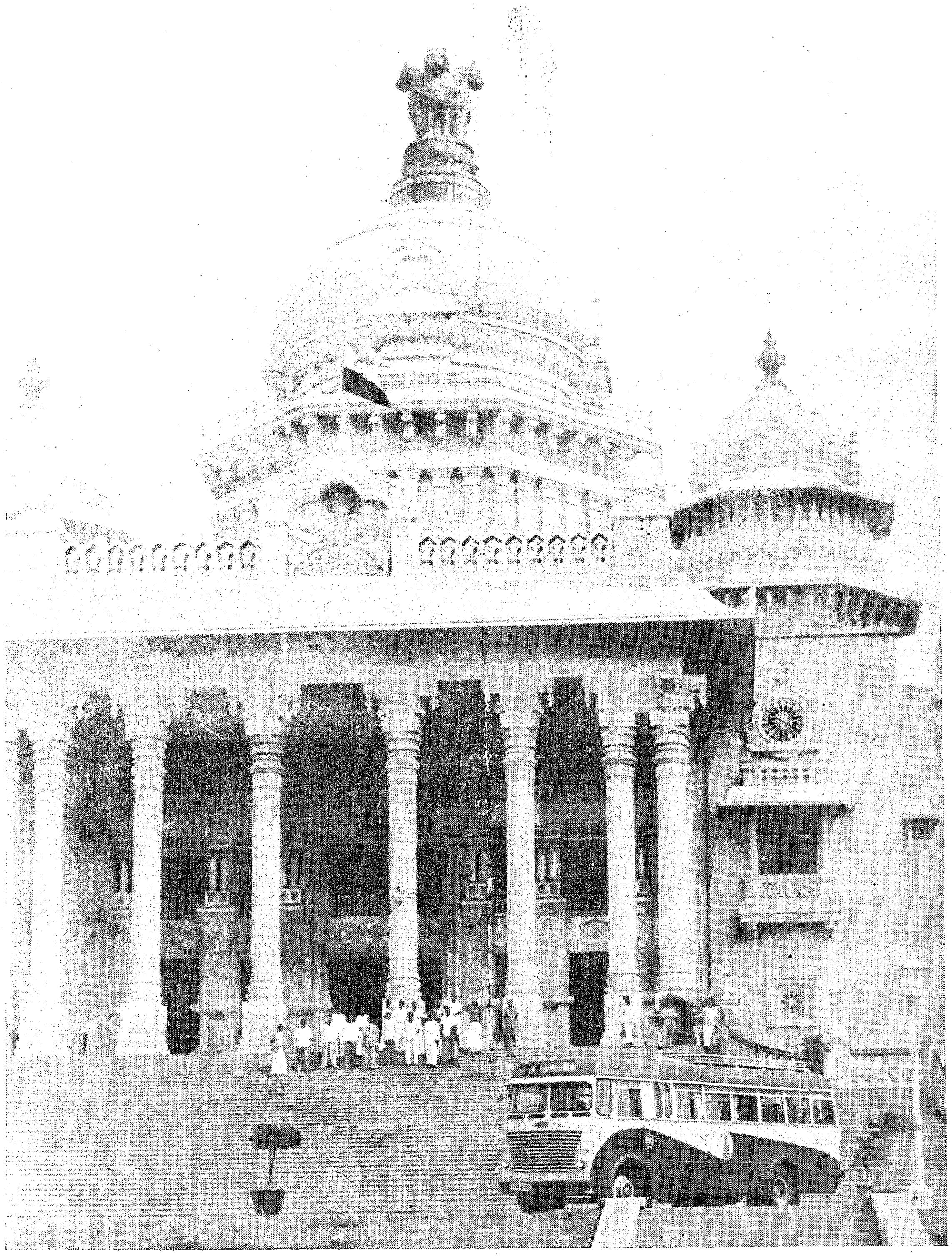
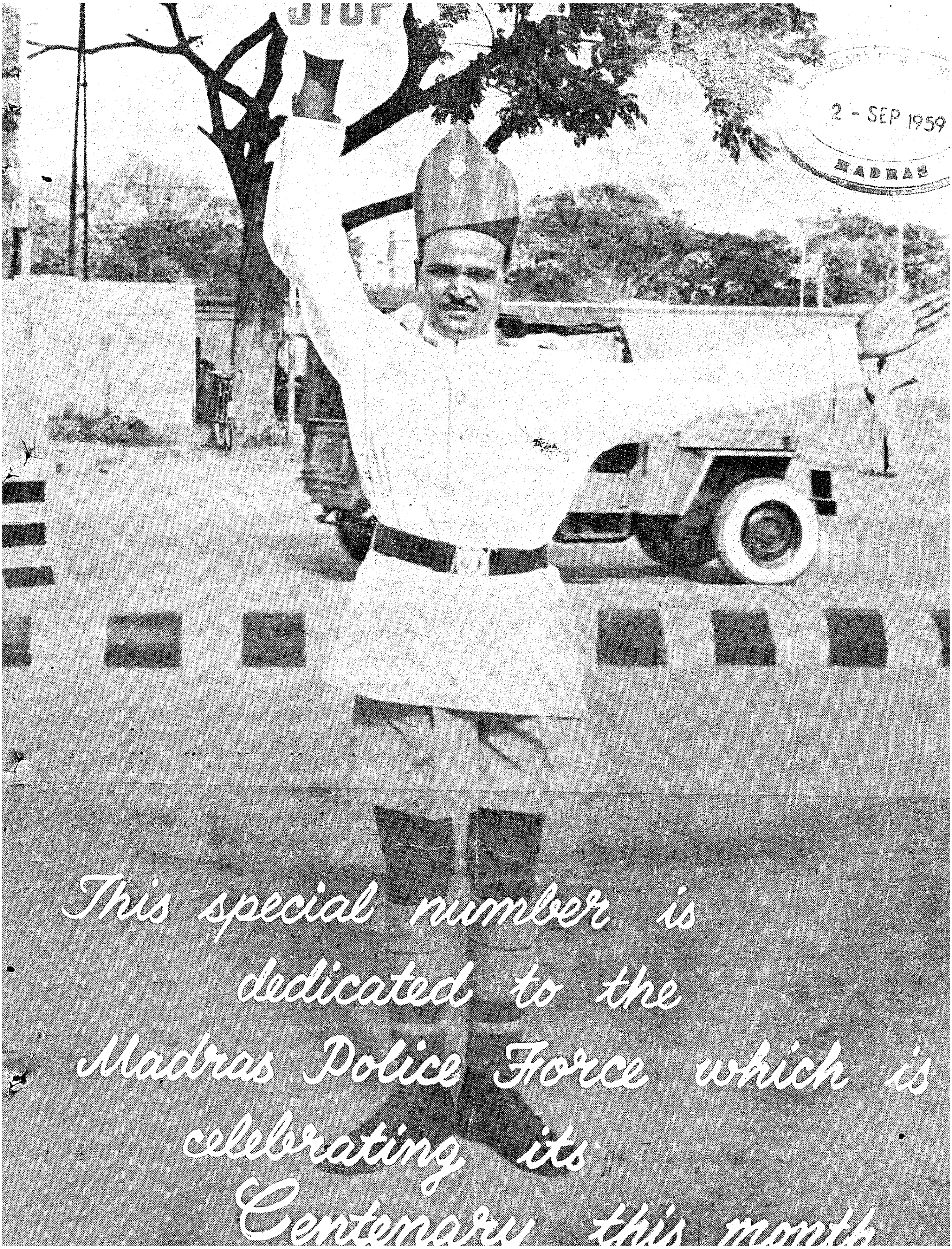


A direct bus service to Bangalore from Madras on a reciprocal basis with the Government of Mysore has been started by the Madras State Transport Department from 1st August 1959. The photo shows the Madras State Bus with the Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore, in the background.



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" We seek to Serve and Not to Compete "

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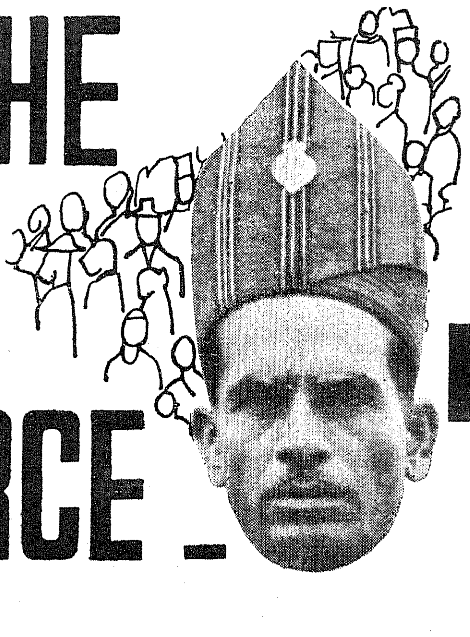
THE POLICE FORCE — MIRROR OF THE PEOPLE



Dr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR

I have readily acceded to the suggestion made by Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty that I should contribute an article to the Souvenir to be issued on the occasion of the Centenary of the Madras Police Organization which was inaugurated in 1859.

It may be observed that originally the Judge of each district had also the powers of a Magistrate and the control of the Police. The Indian Police Personnel was originally officered by Indian Darogas, each of whom was in charge of a Police Circle or Tana (about 20 miles square). It is interesting to note that the Daroga received a salary of Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 for every dacoit or brigand convicted and a commission on stolen property that was recovered. In the language of a historian, the Darogas were, too often, antagonistic to the well-disposed rather than to the evil-doer.

The present system of Police administration was brought into force from the year 1859 when the High Courts were founded and the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were enacted. The Indian Police system was organized on the model of the Irish Constabulary. Lord Cornwallis had an extraordinary distrust of Indian Officials and in one of his Despatches he asserted that all regulations for the reform of the criminal department would be useless while the execution of them depends on any native whatsoever. This attempt to exclude indigenous agency from key positions was the real origin of the distrust of the Police and their unpopularity. On the other hand, in England far-reaching measures were adopted for the reform of the Police by Sir Robert Peel which were implemented by men like Col. Rowen and Sir Henry Maine; and the London Police and the Irish Constabulary became noted for their high discipline as well as their dignified courtesy and helpfulness towards the public.

The term ' Police ' is synonymous etimologically with a city or State and, of course in the old days, the State was essentially a Police State designed mainly for the purpose of enforcing law and order as part from a Welfare State. The object of the Police is primarily to protect and defend society from individuals who flout the general standards of conduct accepted by the law-abiding. The London Police has gone beyond this limit and, as already stated, has become justly celebrated for its sense of humour and its sympathy towards the friendless and the helpless, such qualities co-existing with inflexible discipline. In fact, it has been often stated that the London Policeman's mission is to be an active friend of the friendless or lonely woman and child and of the foreigner who does not know his way about in London. The aim of the Police in every State in the world should be to approximate towards the dignity, the firmness and the sympathy of the London Policeman.

In certain countries, the Police are employed to carry out inquisitorial or espionage activities and to the extent to which such activities engross their attention, they are likely to suffer in prestige and effectiveness. The Policemen in large towns have at present extensive duties to perform. They are formed into motor squads, mounted police, narcotic squads and Vice squads especially in large American cities where flagrant law-breaking is not uncommon. In the conditions of today, one of the main functions of the Policeman is the regulation of traffic and in this particular department, he has to develop qualities of quick decision as well as of initiative and sympathy.

During several years, I had a great deal to do with the administration of the Police Department in the Madras State and later in the Travancore State I first

came into official contact with the department when I became Advocate-General of Madras in 1920. In 1923, owing to the resignation of Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, a vacancy arose in the Madras Executive Council, as it was then called. Lord Willingdon was then Governor of Madras and I had first met him in Bombay when, as Governor, he tried to prevent me making a speech on behalf of the Home Rule League within his Province. He afterwards became an intimate friend and colleague of mine, and, as Governor of Madras, offered me the position of Law Member in his Government and also asked me to take charge of the portfolio relating to the Police and the C.I.D. This step caused, at that time, a great deal of stir in European circles, official and non-official, because during the years 1914 to 1919, I had been actively associated with the Indian National Congress and the Home Rule League led by Dr. Annie Besant which, at that time, was more militant than the Congress. The opposition to my appointment was, indeed, so acute that, without mentioning names, I may say that a civilian who later became my colleague in the Government as well as certain Police officials who had been keeping a watch over my movements in my political days, threatened resignation. Lord Willingdon, however, was insistent and he carried out his intentions.

For over five years, in addition to the Police and the C.I.D., I also administered several other branches of administration including irrigation and hydro-electricity. But I may say that I took the greatest interest in irrigation and hydro-electric project and next to them, my attention was concentrated on the Police Department. At that time, the department was in disfavour with the public because a large number of regulations and orders relating to public meetings and the conduct of the Press had been promulgated as well as laws relating to sedition. Difficulties also arose as to the administration of troublesome districts like Malabar, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary and measures had to be taken which were resented by the people at large. However, on close acquaintance, I found that, in general, the Police were to blame to a much less extent than was taken for granted by the people at large. One of the main reasons for the blame ascribed to them was the superior staff at that time almost exclusively belonged to the European or Anglo-Indian communities who, excepting for certain remarkable and gratifying instance, never came into friendly contact with the public and did not endeavour to maintain comradely relations with the people around them. Even more than the I.C.S. Officer, the English Police Officer kept himself somewhat aloof. As I have already stated, this however was not invariably the case and I have known of certain officers who were remarkable for their conciliatoriness and their friendly approach towards Indians. On the other hand, there was a particular Police Officer functioning in Madras who detested Dr. Besant and her associates to such an extent that when the Governor of the Province accepted an invitation to a social function in the premises of the Theosophical Society, the police officer concerned stationed men belonging to the C.I.D. practically behind every bush and tree in Adyar. As very often happens, the policeman in mufti is even more readily recognized by reason of his demeanour than when he is in uniform and the incident created a lot of stir at the time. Moreover, about the time I took charge as Police Member, the memories of the Mopla rebellion were still fresh in peoples' minds and the Malabar Special Police did not wear kid-gloves, neither did the Tinnevelly Police who had to deal with the remarkable case of a dacoit who was protected by an enthusiastic missionary lady in the belief that he was turning over a new leaf and adopting the way of penitence and the good life. Such exceptions apart, I found not only that those officials who had strenuously objected to my appointment, co-operated with me with great zeal in my efforts to popularize the Police. Also with a few exceptions, the spirit of the times had affected the superior Police Officers who began to deal with their Indian subordinates, on the whole, with sympathy. Some persons, nevertheless, had to be taught a lesson. It so happened at that time not only in Madras but practically all over India, that so long as the better type of Indian Officer occupied a subaltern position, his character and intellectual calibre were the subject of unqualified praise. But when the officer came near achieving top position, that is the post of a District Superintendent of Police or any higher rank, his merits somehow vanished as by a miracle. In one such instance, the official superior who had reported generally favourably regarding a particular Indian officer, suddenly turned round when the question arose about giving him a district charge and stated that the Indian in question was deficient in " drive, in initiative and in presence of mind ". Such a formula is easy to pronounce but too difficult to verify or test. I knew that this was an exaggeration but I bided my time until the same official recommended a somewhat over-bearing and discourteous non-Indian officer to a prize post. When I got his recommendation, I said " I am afraid that this officer is not only discourteous and ill-tempered but also lacks drive, initiative and presence of mind ". And I added " I take these words from your letter, dated so and so relating to such and such an officer ". I also stated that my description was as appropriate as his was. The gentleman concerned did not stay long at his post and asked for permission to retire, a permission which was readily granted. A few instances of that kind were sufficient to infuse a new spirit of comradeship among the higher and lower ranks of the Police; and I may say that I found the force extremely responsive as well as increasingly efficient.

One of the main difficulties of a Policeman arises from the lack of support that has to be extended to him by his political or administrative chief. For instance, in particular situations like the Simon Commission boycott or political or religious demonstrations like Muhurrum riots or communal disputes, the District Magistrate or the Member of the Government in question finds it often necessary to order the Police to make a lathi charge or a tear gas charge or to sanction firing on an unruly and violent crowd. The Police Officer is generally reluctant to take such measures and resorts to them only in the last instance. But if the superior Magistrate or Member of Government, in face of actual or possible journalistic attack or questions or debates in the Legislature, gets cold feet and either disowns or minimizes his own responsibility and makes haste to inculpate the Police

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A Century of Police Administration

MADRAS

S. VIJAYALAKSHMI, M.A., M.LIT.

" . . . The Police of my conception will however be of a whole different pattern . . . Its members will be servants, not masters of the people. In fact the Police will be Reformers."

— MAHATMA GANDHI.

In primitive community there was no need for a police force; but as the community became more and more complex, the need for a body of men who always helped in the preservation of law and order was felt. That body was called the Police.

This year marks the Centenary of the Police Administration in the Madras State. During its long and chequered history, the Police of this State underwent many changes and there were several interesting developments too.

The Police of the Pre-British Days.

Before the advent of the British rule in India, the system of Police organization of the countryside was called by the general name KAVALGARY or TALLIARY system. In some districts of Tamilnad they were called Poligars. Their main duty was to apprehend offenders and afford facilities for travellers. They were not Police Peons in the modern sense of the word, but customary village servants. This Talliary or Kavalgary was a man of wide contact. He knew everybody in the village where he served. Though this system had many good points, it soon fell into disorder and confusion in the absence of a strong central authority in India.

Early attempt of the British.

The East India Company built in India, side by side with the old system, a Police which was more centralized and controlled. In the districts immediately under the management of the Collectors, the tahsildars and other revenue officers exercised some shadow of Police authority. Most of the Police duties were performed by the Revenue Officers working under the Collector.

This continuation of Revenue and Police duties in the one and the same set of officials led to inefficiency. The double duty imposed upon the revenue officials like the Tahsildars made their Police work by no means efficient. Of course the Police administration by the revenue officials had certain minor advantages, i.e., their contacts with the people and the means they possessed to procure information. But this early attempt of the British to administer Police duties was however a failure. A large number of crimes went unreported !

The Police Commission of 1805.

The Police Commission of 1805 could not make much headway in establishing a regular and uniform system of Police Force in this Presidency. The discharge of Police duties were placed in the hands of the Collector both as a measure of policy and economy. The Collector of the district as the 'Head of the District Police' continued to be all powerful in Police matters till 1859, when the cadre of D.S.P(s). was created. The evils resulting from the combination of these two duties were numerous.

At last the Torture Commission that was appointed in 1855 to investigate the question of torture, confirmed in its report, the urgent necessity for Police reform in Madras.

Beginning of Madras Police—The Madras Police Act.

In 1859, during the Governorship of Sir Charles Trevelyan a major reform was effected in the Police administration of this State. The subject of Police reform in this State was embodied in the Act passed on 6th September 1859, known as the Madras Police Act. The Police Department was entirely separated from all connections with the revenue branch of the administration. The office of the Inspector-General of Police owes its origin to this Act of 1859. The first Inspector-General of Madras was Mr. later (Sir) W. Robinson of the Civil Service. The Police Department as a separate branch of administration was placed under the direct control and supervision of the Inspector-General.

A man of remarkable ability, Sir W. Robinson, the first Inspector-General of Madras was a pioneer in the matters of Police reform. He had minutely studied the organization and functioning of the Police forces in England and Ireland. In fact the new Police that came into being as a result of the Madras Police Act was modelled on the Irish Constabulary system with modifications to suit the circumstances and needs of the country, and the character of the duties to be performed.

A defect of the reformed Police was that it was military in character. It was quite good for guarding the treasuries, preventing outbreaks and the like; but for real civil Police work, military equipment and military spirit was nothing but a hindrance. If the new Police had been modelled on the English instead of the Irish (which was military in character), it would have been civil in character. Perhaps the circumstances of the time with dacoity and political unrest in the country made the choice inevitable.

Besides these, the reform effected in 1859 resulted in making D.S.P(s). the 'Head of the District Police'. The cadres of D.S.P. and A.S.P. along with the office of I.-G. were created by the reform of 1859.

Police Commission of 1902.

Lord Curzon appointed in 1902 a commission to examine the working of the Police in the Presidency of Madras. Serious crimes had increased and the Police story everywhere was one of corruption, inefficiency and oppression of the people. The Commission acknowledged without reserve the obvious faults of the Police. The superior officials were not sufficiently trained and were ill-equipped and the supervision had been defective. The Commission recognized the need for employing native agency in the superior ranks.

The Police Commission of 1902 touched a variety of subjects like the reorganization, recruitment, training and pay of the Police force, and their relation to superior District Officers. The Provincial service of Dy.S.P. was created. The Central Intelligence Department was organized to collate and distribute information regarding organized criminals and to assist in the investigation of complicated cases. Four Central Training Schools for Constables were established in the place of old District Schools. But for this reorganization, the Police of this Presidency would not have survived the strain of the communal and political troubles of the years that followed.

Another landmark in the history of the Madras Police is the work of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India in 1913 which considered such vital issues like method of recruitment, system of training and probation, conditions of salary, service, leave, pension and several others. On the recommendation of the Royal Commission, the I.P.S. was thrown open to the Indians. The Act of 1919 made it possible to hold the Police examination simultaneously in England and in India.

Peculiarities of the Indian Police.

The peculiar problem of the Indian Police in the past arose from the fact that India was not a free country. During the years that preceded the achievement of India's freedom, political agitation in some form or other had been going on in the country. At times, the Police became so pre-occupied with the various manifestations of the political agitation that many of their ordinary activities were abandoned and in consequence there was marked increase in crime. Few will justify the policy adopted by the foreign rulers of this country against the political workers. Commenting on the Police of the day, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote : "Strange that the very thing (Police) that should be a refuge to the weak and the oppressed should become a weapon in the hands of the oppressors".

In the past many an adjournment motion was moved in the Legislature of Madras to censure the Police and its conduct. With the change in the political set-up of the country, our attitude towards the Police should also change, though the Police of this land is of foreign growth. The Policeman in India often came in for criticism; it was said that whenever his service became indispensable, the Policeman was conspicuous by his absence. The complaint was often heard that the Police in the lower rank was corrupt and inefficient. The people often detested the idea of going to the Police station, not that they had no faith in the ability of the Policemen to deal with the crime, but these officials did not possess courteous behaviour.

The Police Department must keep pace with every change in the social order. Shakespeare found the Policeman a feeble and inefficient person. Charles Dickens ridiculed him by saying that whenever a major accident took place, the last person to arrive on the scene of accident was a Policeman. With all this, the importance of the Police in our community life cannot be minimized.

The Policeman in the lower rank deserves our sympathy and goodwill. He is grossly under-paid. Commission after commission that sat to suggest improvements in the Police administration in this Province at least did not lose sight of this important fact. From the beginning it was clear that the wages of the lower ranks were inadequate to secure the services of a decidedly superior order of men belonging to the working-class population. Certainly most of the abuses which mar the history of the Madras Police were the result of the inadequate remuneration of the lower grades.

The Indian Police in general, has to face more risks than any other Police in the world. The duties of our Policemen are far wider than that of the English Police.

A modern Police in any country, besides preventing crime and detecting the offender and bringing him to justice if crime has taken place, see to the maintenance of law and order; they regulate and control traffic, direct crowds, render first-aid if necessary, take charge of a lost child or an animal and do several such duties in normal times.

In India the Police are called upon to do more arduous tasks. In many parts of the country they have to work as armed troops. They patrol lonely mountains and

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THE PATTERN OF POLICEMANSHIP

CYRIL M. M. COOK.

Much that is taught at a District Police Training Centre is not contained in any text book. Throughout the Initial (Basic) Course of Training—the thirteen weeks' course which every man and woman is given on entry to the Police Service—certain fundamental points are stressed continually, and, in particular, time after time reference is made, directly or indirectly, to the many qualities which the people of this country have grown to expect in the Police. Among them are courage, helpfulness, cheerfulness, courtesy, truthfulness, honesty, absolute incorruptibility and loyalty. The following remarks are based upon matters brought to the attention of the recruits in training at the centre which the present writer has the honour to command.

Both in times of peace and under war-time conditions, the members of the British Police Service have shown the highest forms of bravery. Indeed, the fearlessness and complete disregard of personal danger which is so frequently displayed by Policemen of all ranks in tackling armed criminals, in saving people who are drowning, or in danger of death from fire or other causes—is accepted gratefully by the public as being part of the daily service which they can expect from the Police.

The British Policeman's reputation for helpfulness and cheerfulness is second to none. He is looked upon as being a guide, counsellor and friend; one to whom everyone can come in time of trouble or difficulty, and from whom ever-willing help is available. Frequently, in the course of his duties, he is approached by those who seek his help or advice in relation to something which is right outside the scope of his work. Time after time, people come to him regarding problems or occurrences which would enable him, quite lawfully, to say: "I am sorry; that's nothing to do with me. I'm a Policeman and that's not a Police matter." But he never does say that. Everything which affects a member of the public is, by virtue of a long-established tradition, something to do with him.

In initial Training, stress is also laid on the fact that incidents which, in the course of time, become all too common in a Policeman's experience, are of vital importance to the persons intimately concerned. The story of the man who comes to the Police station to report that his wife is missing from home may become just a routine occurrence. But, as far as he is concerned, there is nothing routine about it. Nothing like this has ever happened to him before ; the bottom has suddenly fallen out of his world ! Unfortunately, with road conditions such as they are today, accidents occupy a great deal of a Policeman's time, but he must never become blase regarding them. The mother, whose child has been injured, even slightly, will certainly not regard the matter as a routine occurrence and the Policeman must never give her—or anyone else—the impression that he thinks it is.

In his contacts with the public, the Policeman must, at all times, be perfectly polite. Courtesy costs nothing, except, perhaps, occasionally in controlling the temper. The majority of the people with whom the Policeman comes in contact will be polite to him and they will, naturally, expect civility in return. He should give it willingly and cheerfully, and he should give it even when he does not receive it. From time to time he will come up against a person who doesn't like Policeman, or one who believes in the maxim that "Attack is the best means of defence !" Having left a car stationary

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[This article by Mr. CYRIL M. M. COOK, Acting Chief Superintendent of Bristol Constabulary, Commandant, No. 7, District Police Training Centre, England, appeared in the April/June 1959 issue of "The Police Journal", London.

May I Help You Mr. KD Kuppan
P. C. 100!
Yes Sir!!
Hallo! Is it 93?
YES MY LORD!
The whole town's going to the dogs, brother. Not a single case this month!

Phew! I'd rather dream of my mother-in-law!
MYLAPORE
STOP
Heard the Dogs are on our scent, Guvnor! We surrender!
We are groteful to you!
Gratitude is my birthright!
World Famous Madras Police Hero!
Presents from the grateful public.

What our Leaders say about the Madras Police

On the occasion of their Centenary Celebrations, I send my greetings and best wishes to the Madras Police which, as the first regularly organized Police force in India, can look back with pride to this long and unbroken tradition of public service. I am sure they will also derive inspiration from that feeling so that they are able to give a still better account of themselves in the changed conditions of today.

I wish the Madras Police Centenary Celebrations all success.

RAJENDRA PRASAD.

I understand that the Madras Police is completing hundred years of its existence in September 1959 and is celebrating this centenary. I send my good wishes on this occasion.

I have sometimes criticised the police, but I have often wondered at the great responsibilities they have to carry and the quick judgments they have to make from time to time. Theirs is indeed a difficult and delicate task and we should sympathize with them. At the same time, they should remember that they are constantly before the public eye, and in a democratic structure of society, the police are a part of the public and not opposed to it. Therefore, the only way to work successfully and effectively is to have the confidence and co-operation of the public. If they have this, their work is made much lighter and their reputation is thereby enhanced.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

The functions of the Police have changed enormously since the attainment of Independence and I am happy to say that our police have, with alacrity, adjusted themselves to the new demands and requirements of society. They are not only the custodians of law and order but active participants in the exciting endeavour of the building up of our nation. They have, of course, acquitted themselves creditably in their new role as well.

In this connection I should like to recall, it was in Madras that the police were properly organized first in our country 100 years ago, and they have justified this signal honour by performing their onerous and difficult task of maintaining law and order and protecting the persons and property of the citizens in a praiseworthy manner.

They deserve all congratulations on their success, which I send most willingly, and they are in need of the best wishes of the people too, for their work is too delicate to be done without the co-operation of the people. My best wishes and greetings to the personnel of our Police Force on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations.

K. KAMARAJ.

It gives me great pleasure to associate myself with the Centenary celebrations of the Madras Police. The year 1959 marks a milestone in the history of the Madras Police for it was in Madras State that the Police was first regularly organized in India in 1859. It will be completing its hundredth year of its existence in September 1959. Under foreign rule, the Police had to function as a limb of repression. They were feared, but not respected. But after Independence, a change of outlook was called for and the process of reorientation has definitely set in so that the people are fast learning to look upon the policeman as a friend as well as the custodian of Law and Order. The ideal is for every member of the force to look on himself as a servant and guardian of the general public and treat all law-abiding citizens with unfailing patience and courtesy so that the people may trust the police as friend and protector. Only criminals need fear them.

The formation of "MAY I HELP YOU SQUADS", the observance of "Courtesy Weeks", participation of the force in community service work such as Village Development Schemes, etc., will be helpful in bringing the force into friendly contact with the public and in fostering good police-public relations.

In 1949, the Fire Service was organized as a separate wing of the Police Force. The Police Organization was further enlarged by the merger of the Excise Department consequent on the transfer of Prohibition enforcement work to the Police Department in 1955. A Woman Police Wing will also be formed soon and employed on police duties as they will be particularly valuable for dealing with cases involving women and children.

Special mention must be made of the commendable work of the Police in maintaining law and order during the State-wide General Elections in 1952 and 1957 both of which were conducted unmarred by any untoward incidents. There have been times of grave stress and strain which have called forth from the men qualities of courage, forbearance, fortitude, unswerving loyalty, honesty and integrity and I must express my appreciation of the manner in which the man stood up to the demands made on them during these trying situations.

I hope that in the high ideals of service, standards of efficiency and loyalty which have built up a worthy tradition in the past will continue to inspire the force to new levels of achievements in the years, ahead in rendering service to the public in law enforcement and suppression of crime.

M. BHAKTAVATSALAM.

My Early Police Training

M. SINGARAVELU, B.A., I.P.S.

All is well that ends well; the preparation, the beginning, the apprenticing may be rough, rugged and irksome. But that is the logic of life : light and shade, black and white, the rough and the smooth. The facade of a forbidding appearance may well hide a heart of sincere promise and sympathising camaraderie. It happens ever so many times, and it has happened to me. Here you are.

It was the first day at the Police Training College. I was reporting to the Principal. Strange people, strange premises, everything strange. The first man, whom I met there, was an efficient looking man, who bore the stamp of office. I greeted him warmly. The prim man discovered my search and pointed to another one behind as the Principal. I was crestfallen at this first discomfiture, as I thought it to be. That taught me abundant caution. The man I met first was the Sergeant-Major.

Vacation Training.

The summer vacation interrupted our training. We were six Officers under training. All of us were posted to different districts for our vacation training. I was to understudy the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore. He was as queer in his values as he was grand in disposition. The Principal sent for us when the orders of posting were received and asked us to write to our District Superintendents of Police thus : "My dear so and so, I have been posted to your district. Please advise me of the accommodation available and the kit I have to bring with me." We reassembled at the class-room. But I had a dim and distant doubt haunting me. I, therefore, sought counsel with the Principal. "Wouldn't my failure to address a Senior Officer as Dear Sir be misconstrued?", I asked. "My dear young man", he said, "if you have to address the Inspector-General tomorrow, as Dear Mr. Sayers' you would be the least improper. You are a Gazetted Officer, and so is he." We all wrote as advised. All my colleagues received replies by return of post; I was the solitary exception. It was Easter break. Chance had it that one of my colleagues met the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore, at the Hotel Connemara. He happened to mention to him that one of his very good colleagues was to be trained under him. The District Superintendent of Police looked straight and spoke, "You call him a good colleague! A slip of a probationer, he has the cheek to address me as Dear Mr. so and so". My friend took pains to convince the District Superintendent of Police that the blame for it was not mine, and it was literally a command performance. Hardly had the Easter season worn off, than I received a cordial letter from him. I have happy memories of my sojourn there.

Practical Training.

Completion of the training at the Police College took me to Masula for practical training. I arrived at Masula ahead of my motor cycle, which I had booked before I left Madras. I had asked the Inspector to arrange for me a taxi, but the obliging Inspector sent me his own car. I reached the District Superintendent of Police's bungalow by it. There, on the verandah, a gentleman with gold rimmed spectacles dressed in immaculately white dhoti and shirt, sat poring over a file. I was in a fix. My brief training in the Police College made me expect him to be in uniform or clad in clothes of western style. It was neither. His dress was too homely to suggest his high office, and yet too immaculate to indicate otherwise. I was intent not to waste a greeting without knowing his identity : the ghost of my first day at the Police Training College was still haunting. To salute or not to salute? I was on the horns of a dilemma. But as if the man in white had seen my embarrassment, he shouted if I were so and so. I immediately sprang to attention and registered a smart salute. I had a feeling that I had yet to see the end of my trials. Perhaps he thought that I was a type that needed pulling up! He suavely enquired if the car was mine, and when I told him the circumstances in which I had to use that vehicle, he flushed and warned me against what he thought to be my first act of impropriety. He preferred me to walk or cycle the distance rather than sport a borrowed conveyance. He proceeded and told me that I should accept nothing from any and I should cultivate the virtue of preserving all the purchase vouchers. As if a proof of his fortifying his precept with conscious practice, he showed me a sheaf of vouchers on top of which was a recent one for four annas paid for the purchase of a torch bulb. The indictment was enough unto the day and was heavy enough. I returned home. There I heard that the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore, whom I happened to know, had come for a short stay. I went and met him. He enquired of the progress I was making under the Chief. I told him of the morning's incident. He covered his sympathy under a veneer of good promise. Next day, as usual I met my District Superintendent of Police and he was still glum and I was wondering if days make little change in him. The surprise packet was there and he asked me brusquely what I had told the District Superintendent of Police on leave. The suddenness had the effect of throwing me off my balance and before I could even piece together my torn mind, he ended the matter with another word of stern advice that what transpired between us should be kept closely guarded.

Training was getting into its stiff stride. Attendance at morning parades was a part of the ceremonial of

training. My motor cycle at last did arrive. The long journey from Madras to Masula made her less active and she was in no mood for immediate work. I wanted to go to the parade ground on it. I practised the known tricks on her to make her take life. It was not before quite some effort that she did start. When she did start, I was behind the clock for the scheduled parade. Still I went. At a safe distance I noticed the District Superintendent of Police on the parade ground, which gave me the chill. I debated in my mind whether I should attend the parade late and get the dressing down before the many or beat a discreet retreat on the plea of indisposition. But the cruel machine was too quick for me ; she was almost on the parade ground. I must have been well-noticed, and yet I beat a hasty retreat. I returned home full of prayers that the District Superintendent of Police should forget this incident. I had a bath. Hardly my body was dry than there came the orderly from the District Superintendent of Police with a demi-official. I knew the contents even before I opened it. It certainly contained a stinker warning me for my failure to attend the parade with a liberal sprinkling of choice epithets like "disgraceful ", " indisciplined ", etc.

Now the station charge. Many are the references that go daily to the District Superintendent of Police. Again dame caution assailed me. Whether to mark the papers to the District Superintendent of Police as " To D.S.P." or " To D.S.P. Sir ". The Inspector, who was teaching me the work suggested that " To D.S.P." would not be at all improper. I acted accordingly. During my visit to the District Superintendent of Police later, he asked me if I would lose anything if I marked the papers with Sir ! My answer was pat ; " Not in the least. On the other hand Sir, all the gain would be mine ". As if I needed more practical conviction he showed me the papers he had addressed the Deputy Inspector-General, who was a senior to him by a few months, as 'D.I.G. Sir'. But his successor, a European, had different ideas about it all and he wanted me to drop the 'Sir'. The same European once ticked off another Deputy Superintendent of Police who had come to see him in a bus, because bus ride did not, he felt, go well with the dignity of the office. These had their own lessons for me. Until August 1947, I always went to meet the European District Superintendents of Police by car, and addressed the papers 'to D.S.P.', reserving the more flowery and impressive language for my Indian Chiefs.

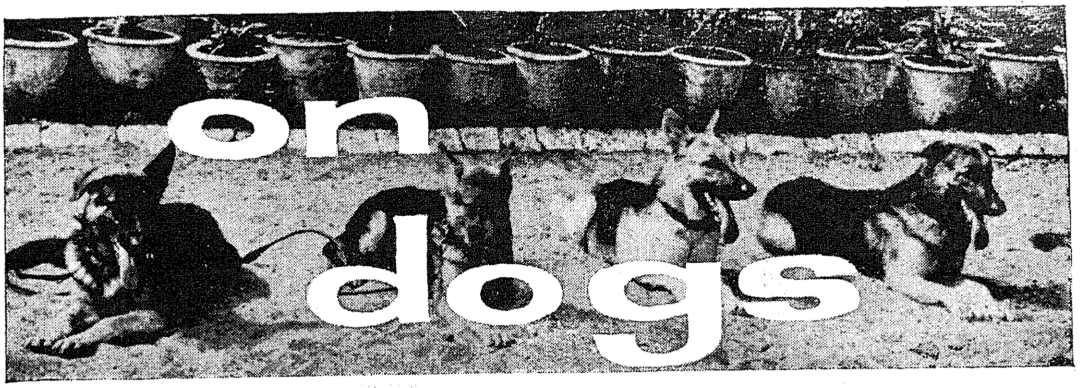
At last I was put in independent charge of a station. There I used to see a K.D. who came there not unoften to get some money from the Special Reward Fund promising some useful tips. He spoke Tamil, my mother-tongue and that was an added attraction for me. A burglary case was reported by a pawn-broker, who was suspicious of a certain character who came to him with a silver vessel. He promised to help us in tracking down the burglar. It was all laid on that I should disguise myself as a Chettiar and go to the village which was 20 miles off from the station. My Inspector should assist me. Thanks to the dhoti and an angavasthiram borrowed from a dhobi, I got into my part and the constable was in mufti. We started off to the village at 12 midnight. The goldsmith was with us. The last lap of two miles we walked. We were led into a dark hut. As expected the character walked in ; but shrewd as he was, he smelled the rat and tried to slip away. My constable acted quickly and he slipped a towel over his head but it unfortunately slided down to his neck leaving his mouth free to scream for help. It was dark ; we were strangers to the place. The villagers came running in pairs ; the men with lathis and the women with lanterns. The crowd frightened the bania, and he in his convenient discretion, just vanished. The crowd grew menacing ; the culprit was shouting. The villagers asked us who we were and the reason for our presence at that hour. My constable proved unequal to the demands of the hour and I had the unpleasant limitation of just a rugged knowledge of the local language. Tactlessness on one side and helplessness on the other was not at all amusing to me. I wanted to play for time till the Inspector could arrive on the scene. I crossed over and slapped the constable as if for his improper behaviour towards the villagers and this had a melodramatic effect and eased the situation a little. Slowly the bright gleam of the car head-lights came into our view ; the brighter it grew the less the crowd became. And at last when the Inspector came on the scene there was none. The Inspector stuck to his job manfully. The culprit was the K.D. who was a frequenter of my station. We searched the place and recovered the articles ; but the Inspector was not at all happy over the incident because he was not sure of the reactions of the District Superintendent of Police towards attracting the mob fury on the probationer. He wanted me not to mention this to the District Superintendent of Police. The word was kept.

A pass in the test on the Police Standing Orders is a sacred part of our training. The District Superintendent of Police took personal interest in this. I did the examination at last and I thought I had done a passing job of it until the results were announced which left me utterly stunned. A demi-official from the Inspector-General, who was the examiner, to the District Superintendent of Police made him more flushed. Who was responsible, the Inspector-General asked, for putting wrong ideas into the head of the probationer ? It was all because I had said in the paper that I would " tackle " the accused. The District Superintendent of Police in righteous indignation called on the Inspector in charge of my training to explain ; the net result was the Inspector was immediately transferred and I lost the benefit of his services.

. . . *Can Spring be far behind?*

Things did not seem to promise anything. I was growing despondent. I sought advice from home if I could resign. But they advised me to stick it out. And I have nothing to regret. One day, not long after the advice from home I had a call from the District Superintendent of Police. I did not know why or the wherefore of it ; neither could any one enlighten me on it. Every one was as delightfully ignorant of it as I. I was ushered in. I could not believe myself. The air there was light and free, never before known to me. The Chief was, contrary to my expectations, all smiles.

(*Continued on page* 50)



F. V. ARUL, I.P.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras.

Among the many animals befriended by man, the most faithful friend and companion is the dog. The origin of this relationship is lost in the mists of antiquity. Long before recorded history, the dog was tamed and domesticated. It is even said that his bones were found with those of Stone Age man. Early men developed dogs mainly for protection and hunting purposes. Even to-day dogs remind us of their wild ancestors by some of their mannerisms. The dog howls sometimes which is his ancestral habit of calling the pack together. He has, of course, learnt to bark after centuries of association with man. He turns round and round before lying down because his ancestors had to do so to prepare a comfortable bed from jungle grass or dried leaves. And even to-day he buries his bones, even if it be under the door-mat, in imitation of his wild forebears in order to prevent their enemies from stealing them. His wonderfully acute sense of smell has been developed over the centuries while foraging and hunting for food. It is this faculty which has endeared the dog to the hunter in the chase.

It has been said that the dog is the one animal which will follow man all over the world and adapt itself to every climate and to every use to which its master chooses to put it. The most hardy and useful of working dogs are those reared by Eskimos and other northern peoples. These dogs are called huskies and are used to draw sledges. They have played a noteworthy part in many Arctic and Antarctic expeditions. In Alaska, Northern Canada and Northern Siberia, goods are hauled over the trails in winter by teams of huskies. A good team will pull a load of 300 lb. for a distance of 20 or 30 miles a day according to the condition of the trail. As there is a strong strain of the wolf in huskies, they are not treated as pets. When working, they are fed chiefly on frozen fish and in summer they are allowed to forage for themselves.

The sheepdogs of western countries are so knowing, hard-working and useful. They are very loyal and intelligent. When they have a flock of sheep to care for, they live with them and for them, gather them from the distant pastures, bring them back to the fold when needed, and will let no other person or animal meddle with them. At the sound of his master's whistle a sheepdog will round up his flock, guard it, keep it from straying or stampeding and finally bring it safely home. Sheepdogs can also trace and find sheep lost in snowstorms.

The aristocrats of the dog world are the hunting dogs. The Great Danes were used for hunting wild animals in Northern Europe. Bulldogs, remarkable for their courage and ability to hand on to their quarry, were used in olden times for bore-hunting and for the cruel sport of bull-baiting. Bloodhounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, pointers, setters, spaniels and retrievers of various sorts are among the staunchest allies of sportsmen. About the most curious looking dog is the German dachshund (badger dog) which can enter a badger's hole and drag out his prey. He is also a plucky watch dog. Another curious breed is the Dalmatian, sometimes called the carriage dog for he used to run

(*Continued on page* 64)

The dog squad.

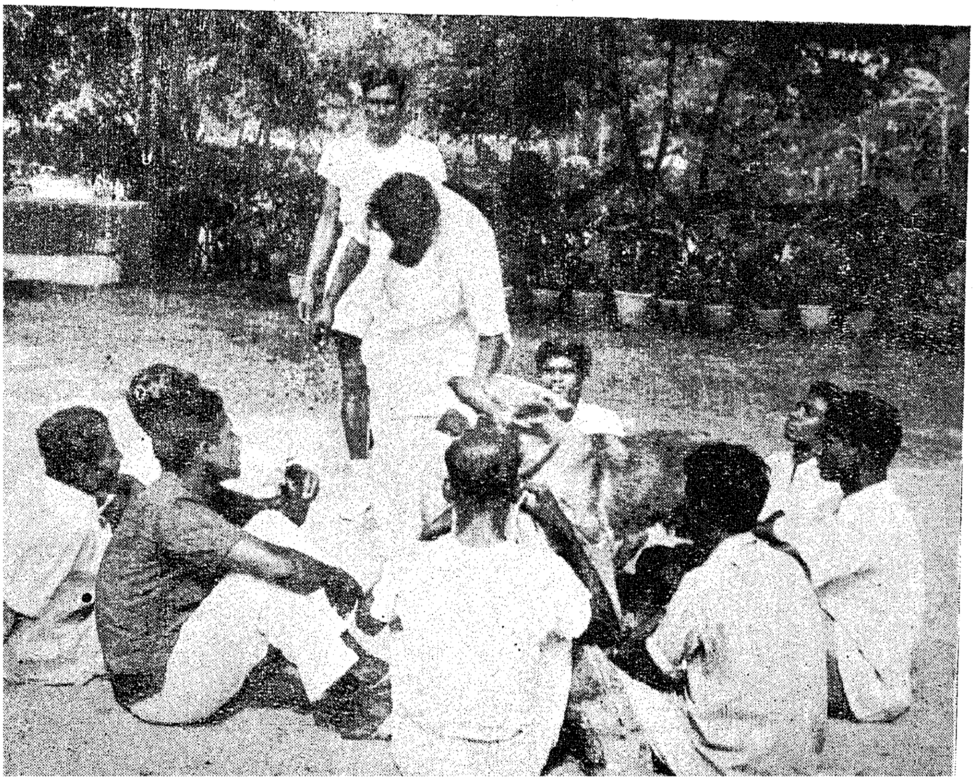
ON THE TRAIL OF A CRIMINAL...

The dog is made to smell the piece of cloth left behind by the burglar.

When a burglary or a murder is reported, the Police Dogs are taken to the scene of crime and an attempt is made to trace the culprit.

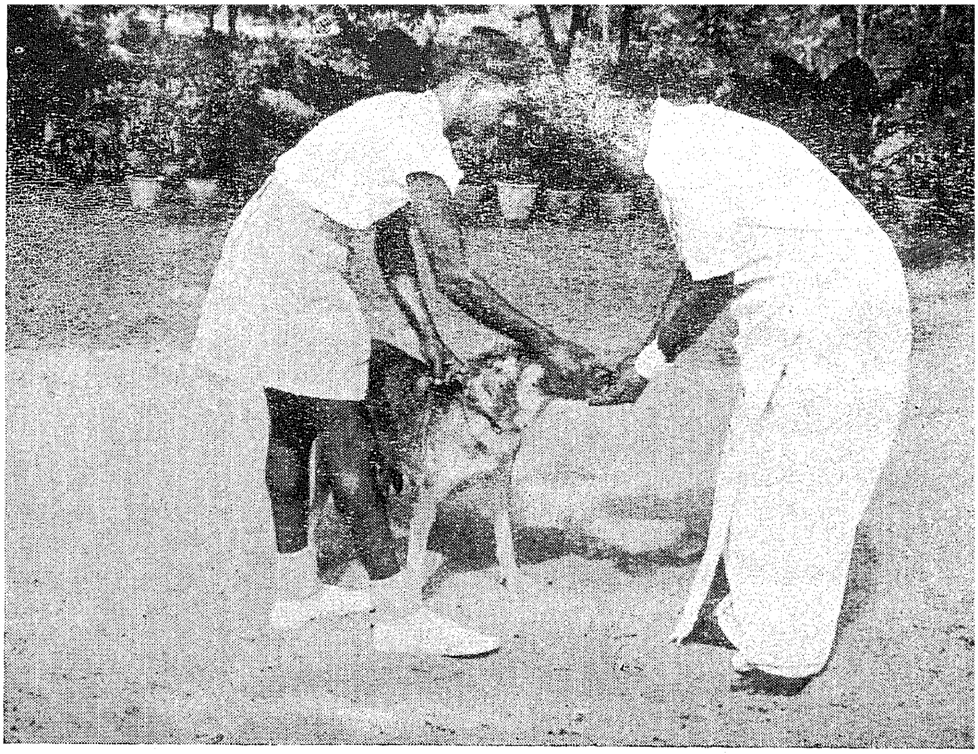
The dog is made to smell the spots that might have been touched by the Criminal or any object that might have been dropped by him.

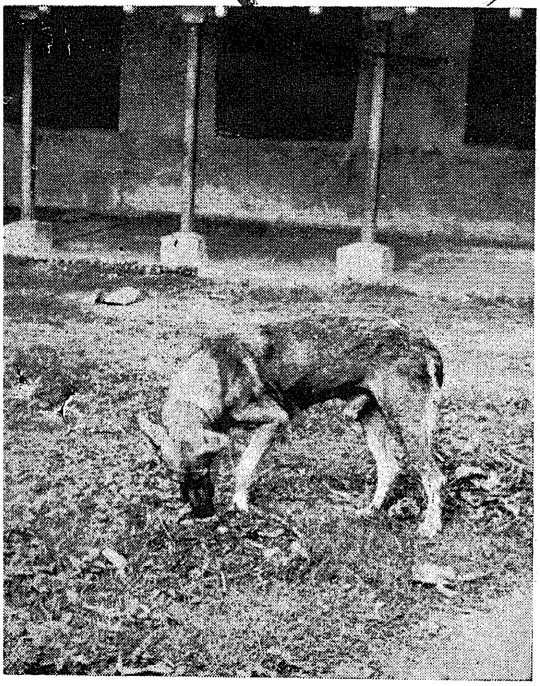
On the trail.



Here is the man.

To trace out the articles hidden by the thief the dog is made to smell his hands.





Getting hot!

If he has hidden the articles stolen or the murder weapon the dog can scent it out. It is made to smell his hand and leads to the spot where he has buried them.

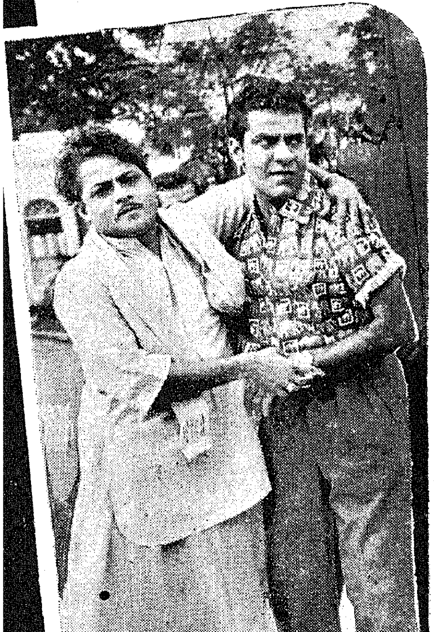
If the scent is strong enough and has not been disturbed, the dog picks it up easily and leads the police to the place or places where he might have gone till it picks up the man. The dog can easily spot out the man even if he has mingled in a crowd.

Found!

A POLICE - PUBLIC RELATIONS

FILM

This film is being produced by the State Police Department at the A.V.M. Studios, in connection with the Police Centenary Celebrations. This is directed by Sri Krishnan and Panju and the story and dialogue have been written by Sri P. Paramaguru, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.



TRAFFIC Problems

P. PARAMAGURU, M.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.

In the earliest days, the only means of travelling was on foot and our ancestors tramped merrily from place to place carrying their household goods on their backs, accompanied by their wives and children and driving their cattle in front of them. As time went on, the richer people hit upon the idea of building a conveyance made of two stout poles with some kind of seat tied to them. These were carried on the shoulders of servants or slaves and gradually developed into the sedan chair of Europe and the palanquin of India. Following this, came the epoch-making discovery of the wheel ; and a new era dawned in the history of travel. Soon, the cart came into existence, drawn by bullocks, horses, camels or elephants. This was followed by the bicycle. The final advancement came with the invention of the internal combustion engine and the appearance of the motor car. The rapid growth of the population, the enormous increase in the number of vehicles and the limited expansion of the roads created many serious traffic problems.

In its very broadest sense, the traffic problem was recognized as far back as Biblical times. There are several references in the Bible to traffic, although the word as we know it came much later. The French first used it to describe business dealings in which transportation was involved and scholars assert that the word traffic is correctly associated with hustle and bustle. The first traffic problem—really a parking problem—was faced by Noah, who had to find a place on Mount Ararat to moor the Ark after sailing out of the flooded lands. Historians of the pre-Christian era, who devoted some attention to the traffic ills of ancient countries, write that Julius Caesar prohibited vehicles from entering the commercial districts of large cities during certain hours, because of congestion. The Romans even had off-street vehicle parks. Both the Romans and the Greeks had to cope with street congestion. Then, as now, traffic flowed from suburban and farm areas towards the city or market place at sun-up and at nightfall the roads were clogged with returning throngs. They had the problem of pedestrian safety, too, and the City fathers of those times tried hard to meet the challenge posed by the carts and chariots. To combat congestion they devised the one-way road and for pedestrians' safety they established crude safety islands, generally small raised squares of bricks at intersections. The one-way artery is by no means due to the ingenuity of the twentieth-century traffic engineer. Pompeii had a whole network of one-way thoroughfares. Further, the centre line to separate opposing streams of traffic dates back more than three hundred years. Traffic historians agree that it is first known to have been used by the Mexicans in constructing a highway from Mexico City to outlying communities. Thus the Ancients too had tackled their traffic problems.

In modern times, the traffic problems are complex. In New York it takes one more than half an hour to drive a mile ; in Paris the motorist with guts gets the right of way ; and in London one feels ashamed if he does not respond to the courtesy extended by the users of the road. They have all their own problems and so have we. The principal purpose of the regulation and control of the vehicular and pedestrian traffic is to give the pedestrian, the operator and the business interest

the greatest possible use of the roads and side-walks, consistent with the law, public safety and their convenience. Whenever a problem arises and action is required, public safety is the first consideration, commonsense second and good judgment third.

Broadly speaking, the traffic problem is divided into what are popularly called the " three E's ", Engineering, Education and Enforcement. There must be a skillful blending of the " three E's ", to solve the problem. The basic problem of good traffic management has many ramifications and every one concerned with solutions should remember that the underlying objective is to do the greatest good for the greatest number. The " three E's " comprise of the following :—

Engineering.	*Education.*	*Enforcement.*
Highway construction.	Driver,	Road information.
Highway maintenance.	Pedestrian,	Signs and markings.
Locating signs and signals.	School and	Auto-inspection.
Road markings.	Public	Laws and Rules.
Road condition.	on safe use	Licences.
Highway load.	of Highways	Penalties.
	and car and	Patrols.
	observance	
	of rules	
	and regulations.	

Vehicles and pedestrians are increasing in number. Vehicles are wider, higher, longer and speedier, necessarily requiring more road space. But most of our roads and bridges have not been designed in the past to bear either the volume or the weight of the present type of transport. So we seek the aid of Engineering to tackle this problem.

Complicated intersections, blind corners and bad lighting constitute the main hazards to traffic on the road. Mr. William P. Eno, the first known traffic expert, devised the rotary system of moving traffic around complicated intersections. So to facilitate free flow of traffic, roundabouts should be constructed at intersections and the blind corners should be removed and remodelled. Underground subways or overhead bridges may be constructed at important intersections to remove traffic congestion. Proper lighting should be arranged.

Successful traffic-control techniques run the gamut of engineering principles. The best idea in the world is valueless if it cannot be made understandable. Mr. Eno says that traffic regulations to be effective must be short or they will not be read ; must be clear or they will not be understood ; must be reasonable or they will not be obeyed. Significant advances in traffic safety and flow can be realized through the proper and judicious use of the basic tools of the profession—signs signals and markings. For guiding traffic, sign is worse than useless if it cannot be read quickly ; it is actually dangerous. Movable signs have a very limited place in traffic control because they are good only for temporary conditions. But the signal light is gradually becoming a more efficient control and its design and mechanical features have progressed markedly since it was first developed as an outgrowth of the old railroad lantern. The increasing use of automatic relay controllers, known as " electric brain " traffic devices, is a tribute to the demands of sound traffic-engineering. The red light of the signal signified a dead stop and no pedestrian or vehicle must move beyond the throat of the street in which the pedestrian or vehicle is ; the amber light means wait till the signal to proceed is given and the green light is an indication to proceed. As regards markings every traffic engineer is fully aware that painted guide-lines increase road capacity and contribute to safety. It may not solve traffic problems wholesale, but it is something everyone can see and it shows up not only on the road but in the public consciousness. In addition to signs, signals and markings, the three technical methods, namely, the one way route, the reversible-lane system and the median dividers are adopted to facilitate free flow of traffic. The reversible-lane system is one which employs an unbalanced use of a road to move the maximum amount of traffic at peak hours. For example, a six-lane Highway designed normally to carry three lanes of traffic in each direction can be made to carry four or five lanes in one direction and one or two lanes in the opposite direction, depending upon traffic needs at morning and evening rush hours. Reversible-lanes are used on thoroughfares which for physical or other reasons cannot be made one-way.

Road surface instead of increasing vis-a-vis increase in vehicular and pedestrian traffic, shrinks for various reasons such as projection of shops, garaging and indiscriminate parking, wayside repair shops, continuous loading and unloading in front of transport agencies and warehouses in busy areas, stray cattle on the streets, crowding of hawkers, co-existence of slow and fast moving vehicles, religious, marriage or political processions and constant digging of roads by utility services. These hazards should be gradually eliminated by proper planning, engineering and propaganda.

We have heard that the first law of nature is self-preservation, but when it comes to the dealings people have with motor vehicle, the law does not seem to apply. It appears that neither drivers nor pedestrians have developed a natural aversion to traffic hazards. On an average about 4,000 motor accidents are reported in Madras City every year, of which about 50 prove fatal. A study of these accidents indicates that faulty or rash driving is the major cause. Mr. Eno, in his book

(*Continued on page 59*)

A Zebra Line—Pedestrians Crossing Mount Road

UNIVERSITIES AND THE POLICE

N. SUBRAHMANYAN, B.A. (Hons.)

August Vollmer, the father of the American Police Systems, once said that the average Police officer is expected to have " the wisdom of Solomon, the courage of David, the patience of Job, the leadership of Moses, the kindness of the Good Samaritan, the strategy of Alexander, the faith of Daniel, the diplomacy of Lincoln, the tolerance of the Carpenter of Nazareth and finally, an intimate knowledge of every branch of the natural, biological or social sciences ". Though this seems to be at first sight an exaggeration—a gross exaggeration at that—of the qualities required of an average Police officer, in actuality it is not so. It is a modest estimation of the merits of a policeman and it drives home the truth that a good Police officer should be an ideal all rounder. Police work in modern times has come to occupy an important place in State activities and the internal peace of a country and the efficiency of its police force are directly proportional to each other. No wonder, the importance attached to and the pains taken in the selection and training of Police personnel had been very great in all well-governed countries of the world.

The Indian Police system, by the very nature of its development, is a perfect blending of the best in the American, the British and the Continental Systems. In efficiency and integrity, it has achieved a name which it can be justly proud of. Its progress, especially during the past twelve years has been stupendous and worthy of being emulated by other Asian countries. The creation of the Indian Police Service and the holding of a competitive examination for entrance into that Service have been very important landmarks in the recent history of the Indian Police Force. These have not only resulted in the absorption of the best young brains of the country in the higher ranks of the Force, but have also achieved the purpose of giving a new re-orientation to the police system in the country. It is no exaggeration to say that the progress of the Police Forces in India during the past ten or twelve years has been greater than it was during the forty-two years preceding 1947, i.e., from the time of the appointment of the Police Commission in 1905 till Independence.

But, however, in spite of all this, some questions that arise in this connection are worthy of analysis. Can the Indian Police Force still claim to have availed itself fully of the services of the educated manpower of the country? Has it taken any steps to bring about a closer co-operation between itself and the Universities that will produce the Police officers of the future? Is there any University in India, which has in its curriculum some of the Police subjects like Criminology, Traffic Rules, Crime Prevention, etc.? Unfortunately the answers to these questions are in the negative. The reasons for this are obvious. At present there is almost a sense of detachment on the part of both the citizenry and the Police. Though it is more than twelve years since we got our Independence, there is still a lurking sense of aversion on the part of the public for the Police. The repressions of old times still linger in the memory of the former and the policeman is somewhat of an outcast in many places in the country. Only for the past few years has there been any sort of awakening on the part of the citizens and they have come to feel that the Indian Police is after all their force and that its successes and failures are interlinked with their lives and liberties. It is high time, therefore, that Police authorities took concrete steps to capitalize on this welcome change by giving shape to new ideas, methods and conceptions. And there cannot be better place to try this in than the Universities.

Now, before analysing some new suggestions and proposals which aim at bringing about a link between the Universities and the Police, it would be better to have an idea of the drawbacks that are now inherent in the present educational system of the country. Nowadays, the persons who enter the Police Force either in the lower ranks or in the higher ranks, have hardly any idea of the type of work that they are expected to do. What they had studied in the High School or College courses—Shakespeare and Spenser, Marshal and Mill—would be of no direct use to them as policemen. There is not a single University in India to-day that offers Police subjects as part of its curricula and this is responsible for the lack of interest on the part of new graduates and matriculates for Police work. Secondly, in most of the Police Forces in India, the rules for recruitment lay down a minimum age limit of 18 years for recruits and 21 years for Sub-Inspectors. At the same time the rules require that the minimum educational qualifications for recruits should be the eighth standard and for Sub-Inspectors, a degree. This leads to an anomaly in that a person who ordinarily passes his eighth standard in his 12th or 13th year and takes his degree in his 19th year, has to wait for long before he

can be enlisted, because of an age gap of about five years in the case of recruits and of about two years in the case of Sub-Inspectors. This fact has apparently been overlooked by the authorities when they specified recruitment standards for the Police Force. Usually what happens is that immediately after graduation most of the persons get some employment or other and only a few will be prepared to wait for about two years or more for joining the Police Force. Also those that remain unemployed after this lapse are usually the second-raters. It also makes one wonder whether the provision of the gap between the minimum age and minimum educational qualifications was a mere unfortunate accident or a pre-planned process whereby only second-raters would be enabled to get into the Force. In the case of the Indian Police Service this gap is not present and this may be a good reason why the quality of recruitment is better in the I.P.S. It is certainly obvious that in regard to selections to the post of Sub-Inspectors and Constables, there is something entirely wrong in the present rules, and the sooner the rules are set right, the better it will prove to the Police Force generally.

We thus see that the gap between minimum education standards and minimum age-limit should necessarily be got rid of. For enabling this to be done without the other adverse effect of undecided and immature persons getting into the Force in a spurt of youthful enthusiasm and then leaving it after short service, a few measures must be adopted primarily by making provisions for elementary Police training (as for other career Services, like the Engineering) in the educational curricula of High Schools and Colleges. In the high school level, willing students could and should be taught the elementary principles of fascinating subjects like Criminal Psychology, Crime Prevention, Traffic Rules, General Law Enforcement, etc., so that the young students can develop an interest in the functions and duties of the Police Force. This measure would also help them understand the subject more clearly and put them on a sound footing when they enter the college and take up the same subjects for detailed study, and again, later on, when they choose the Police profession for a career after leaving the University. To quote Mr. A. C. Germann, "If the recruit of to-day is to be the Chief of Police of tomorrow, his preparation must be the finest—if tomorrow's chief is to be the finest". This is precisely what the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada emphasises when it says that "In a career service system, it is necessary to select entrants with a view to promotion and to the level that they may be expected *ultimately* to reach. It is not enough to relate education requirements only to those of the entrance position". In other words, if a Sub-Inspector cadet of to-day can be normally expected to reach the rank of a Gazetted Officer by the time he reaches full development, his training *now* should concentrate on the basic essentials (which he must need know as Sub-Inspector) and *also* cover in a broad way the principles of man-management and organizational and supervisory leadership which he will in course of time have to learn in fuller measure.

As regards the introduction of the Police Science in the curricula of the Universities, it may be said that this process should consist of many steps. Apart from the inclusion of lectures on Police subjects, the Universities should also provide facilities for doing advanced research in those and allied subjects like Criminal Psychology, Polygraph Reading and Probation and Reformation. Such measures would achieve the double purpose of sending into the Police Force persons who are already specialized to some degree, and of facilitating more advanced pre-service and in-service training to them after their entry into the Force. As Mr. V. A. Leonard states, "The full implications of Professional Police training at the University level in terms of sound public policy can be best understood from the standpoint of results. As these men, University-trained for a technical job, move upward on the scale of management to positions where they can influence policy and administration, the cities of this nation will begin to receive the calibre of the Police Service to which they are entitled".

With regard to the friction between age and educational qualifications, many remedies are suggested and the most important of them all (after equating the two limits) is the introduction of an Auxiliary Police Force or a Auxiliary Social Service Corps in the colleges and the imparting of practical training to the students who join them, with the active co-operation of the profession and under the leadership of regular Police officers whose services can be lent to the University in much the same way as the services of regular Army Officers are lent to the N.C.C. units of colleges. The essential philosophy of such an auxiliary police force may be apprenticeship. Qualified young men may be recruited at the College level, as in the case of the National Cadet Corps, taken into the Auxiliary Police Service as apprentices, and assigned to duties normally performed by civilian personnel in the force. These assignments can be usually rotated so as to give the apprentice a department-wide experience, and after the completion of training which may be when he leaves college, he can be preferred for appointment to full professional Police rank. This proposed system can have its opponents who will say that a Police position without police authority is unwise, and that assignments during the apprenticeship period will not always be practical in terms of future usefulness. But it should be remembered that whatever objections there may be, this is an exceedingly useful idea and it will surely be a means of offering to the Police agency a good field for enabling future recruitment from. It may lead to an indirect benefit by establishing better cordiality between the student-population of our Universities and the Police—a thing which is greatly needed under our present conditions. It may also result in a more precise, sound and academical foundation being established for the Police method adopted in our country. It is a great shortcoming indeed that the Modus Operandi method—the great empirical system that has at the bottom of our Police method to-day—has still now never been studied satisfactorily with reference to the principles of human psychology, and it is also a pity that there is no research going on in regard to the

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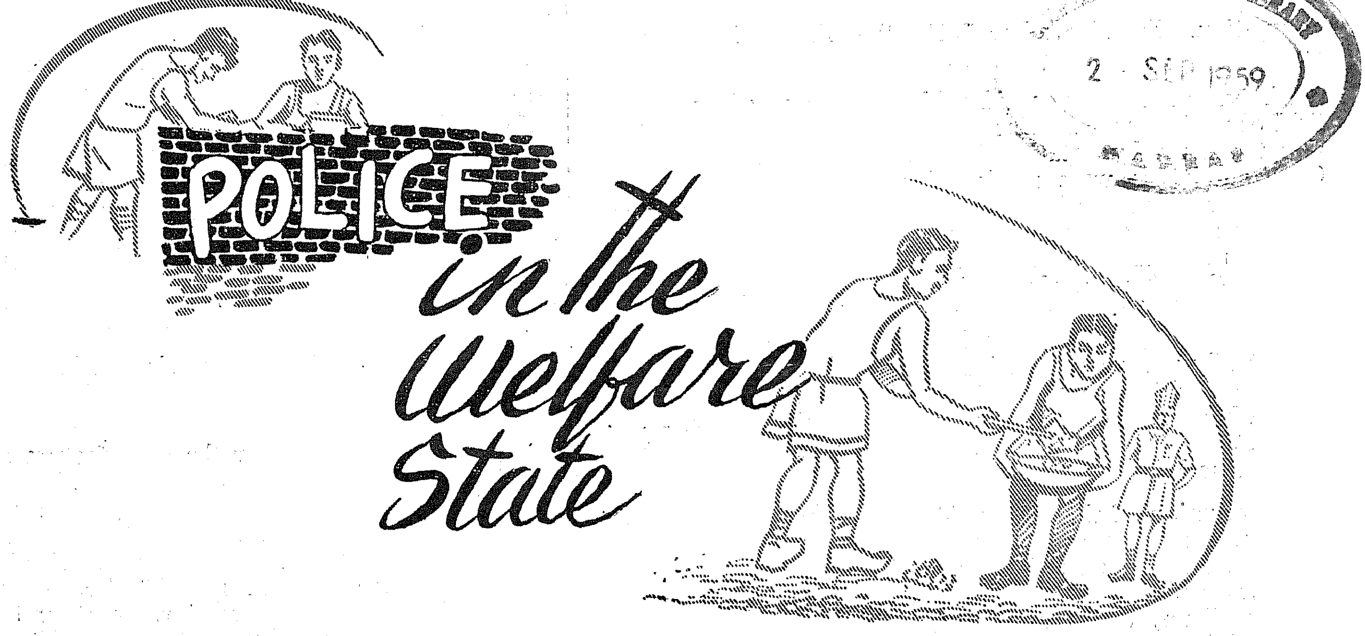
2 SEP 1959
MADRAS

Police in the Welfare State



R. N. KRISHNASWAMY, I.P.S.
Deputy Commissioner (Crimes), Madras City.

The Madras Police can claim quite legitimately and proudly that they have not merely benefited from the emergence of the welfare State, but have also contributed their bit to its growth. Let me outline how the Madras City Police have tried to further their own welfare and further the welfare of the people.

In July 1955 a welfare centre was inaugurated at the Armed Reserve lines, Pudupet, by Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav and a start was thus made of the welfare work for the police families in Madras City. This centre commenced its activities with distribution of milk and multipurpose food to the children of the lines. A tailoring class was started in March 1956. In October 1956, a children's playfield equipped with chutes and swings was provided for the children of these lines and from September 1956 onwards the scheme of distribution of milk to the children was extended to the lines in all divisions.

The Madras City Police Families Welfare Committee comprising of the senior officers and their wives was formed in November 1956 in pursuance of the directive of the State Police Families Welfare Committee which had been formed earlier in the year, to co-ordinate and guide welfare work in the City and the districts of Madras State. Under the auspices of the Committee a fillip was given to the tailoring class in the Pudupet lines, with the purchase of a sewing machine in addition to one already in service. The supply of charkhas was also taken up to promote spinning in the Divisional lines, and later these charkhas were transferred to the Kilpauk Fire Station where the families of Fire Service men were given the opportunity of pursuing this handicraft. Small sums were advanced from the limited funds of the City Committee to finance the education of a deceased Sub-Inspector's children, and to finance the purchase of tonics for undernourished children in deserving cases selected by the Woman Assistant Surgeon. Arrangements were also made for the Woman Assistant Surgeon to visit the lines by rotation and dispense medicines there. A community hall was opened in the Mylapore lines where children are being given tuition. With the co-operation of the Government Match Factory at Otteri, the work of match stick frame filling was made available from April 1957 to the families in the Pudupet lines, providing an easy and gainful

Milk for the Constables' Children.

occupation. In November 1957 the Home Minister opened a children's playfield in the Purasawalkam lines.

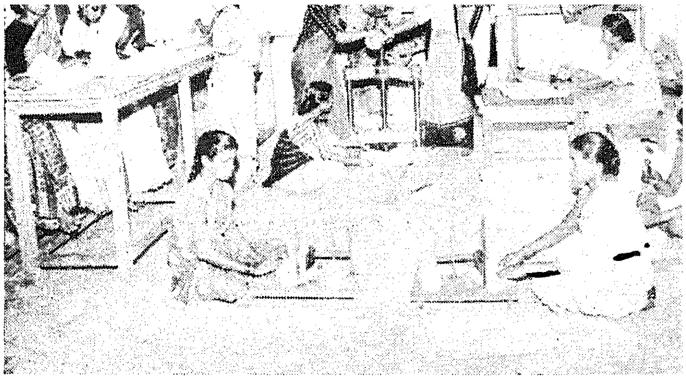
The year 1958 saw considerable forging ahead in the field of welfare work. The celebration of "Lines Day" was taken up by rotation in the various lines of the City, and these were marked by festive celebrations, competitions for the best kept line huts, organizing of children sports, and entertainments like dances, dramas, music, performances, film shows and baby shows. "Lines Days" were thus celebrated in the Saidapet, Mylapore, Washermanpet, Tondiarpet, Nungambakkam, Purasawalkam, Pudupet and Mannady lines. The lines day at Mannady on 30th December 1958 was marked by the switching on of electricity by the Home Secretary, which brought electric lights to each line hut—the first in a programme taken up for electrification of all the line huts.

The occasion of the "Lines Day" was taken to open Mauther Sangams at Mylapore and Tondiarpet lines on the same lines as that at Pudupet, and to open children's playfields at Saidapet, Nungambakkam, Purasawalkam, Washermanpet, Tondiarpet and Kondithope. This programme is being extended to the other lines also.

The Match Stick frame filling work was extended to Kilpauk Police lines during 1958, and it proved quite popular. At the end of the year, Kilpauk and Pudupet lines were between them taking in 600 frames a day, which meant a wage of 3 nP. per frame, on a job that even a child could do. The daily supply of frames by the Government Match Factory is fluctuating due to various reasons.

A big step forward in organizing gainful occupations for the benefit of police families was a scheme for the manufacture of paper envelopes, which was inaugurated at the Kilpauk Police lines on 10th December 1958 by Srimathi Indira Gandhi. Under a scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Industries and Commerce, Government of India, two units for the manufacture of paper envelopes were sanctioned to the Women's Indian Association, Madras. The association very kindly allotted one of the units to the Madras City Police Families Welfare Committee for implementation. The unit has been given a free grant of Rs. 22,500 for non-recurring costs, and Rs. 49,950 half as free grant and half as loan on easy terms, for the recurring expenditure. The unit contemplates the employment of about 100 women, who, when trained, will be able to make 1,000 to 2,000 envelopes per head per day and earn Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per head per day as wages. The unit which has been set up in the Kilpauk lines is now providing labour for about 20 women, and steps are being taken to fully exploit the labour opportunities of this unit. A similar unit has been opened in the Pudupet Armed Reserve lines. Steps are under way to open a similar unit in the Kondithope.

The Welfare Centre.



Envelope-making Unit.

For the welfare of the public.

The decision to have the police participate in village development work was taken at a conference of senior police officers of the Madras State held on 4th October 1956 by the Home Secretary, Government of Madras. Not having a village within the limits of Madras City, the Madras City Police had necessarily to take up these works in the bordering village of Chingleput district. With labour contributed by the staff and inmates of the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam, a work house housing able-bodied beggars rounded up in Madras City—a scheme was inaugurated in September 1956 in Kattupakkam village. By July 1957 the following items of development works were completed under the scheme :—

(i) A six-furlong metalled road.
(ii) A public convenience.
(iii) A children's playfield.
(iv) A Harijan colony of 20 houses.
(v) Planting of 50 avenue trees.

The value of these works is estimated at Rs. 12,500.

Work was next taken up in Nazarethpet village in Chingleput district on 16th August 1957. The Chief

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THE POLICE Training COLLEGE

G. V. NARAYANAN, I.P.S.
Principal, Police Training College, Vellore.

The State Police Training College is situated within the historical Fort in Vellore in North Arcot district. The buildings known as "Hyder" and "Tippu" Mahals in the Fort are Barracks for the Police Training College and the Police Recruits School. This College which started as a mere training centre for Recruits to the Constabulary at the end of the last century converted itself into a Police Training School in 1905 when as a result of the reforms introduced after the Police Commission of 1902, the old Station House Officer system was replaced by a cadre of Sub-Inspectors.

The first batch of Sub-Inspectors was trained in this institution in 1905. Training for Gazetted Officers was also imparted since then. The training period for the Sub-Inspectors and Gazetted Officers is for a period of one year.

The Police Training College and the Police Recruits School are in the charge of a Principal who is a senior officer of the Indian Police Service of the rank of a Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by a Vice-Principal who is a Deputy Superintendent of the Madras Police Service. The staff of Lecturers consists of four Inspectors and a Junior Engineer from the Public Works Department who teaches Plan Drawing. The Medical Officer in charge of the Police Hospital in the Fort takes the Sub-Inspector cadets in First Aid and Medical Jurisprudence. The training staff for Drill and Allied Subjects comprise of a Sergeant Major known as the Head Drill Instructor, and a Sergeant, both from the Armed Reserve, and three National Cadet Officers from the Malabar Special Police. The Law Lecturers and the Drill Instructors are a selected lot for imparting instructions.

Though at the inception there were as many as 126 cadets trained in the College (taking into consideration the possible number of vacancies which may arise in the former Madras State), the number at present is only 25 fixed on the basis of such vacancies in the present Madras State. This institution also afforded training for Police Officers from Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin States. Officers of the Indian Police Service Cadre trained in Mount Abu Central Training College and allotted to this State do a four months' course in this College before undergoing their Practical Training in districts.

The institution also trained a few Inspectors who were directly recruited, but this recruitment has since ceased. Head constables who were selected for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspectors and Ex-Prohibition personnel drafted into the Police department after the merger underwent a course of training for a period of six months.

The syllabus for the trainees is comprehensive and includes subjects in Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Police Procedure, Medical Jurisprudence, Scientific Aids to Detection, the use of Finger Prints and Foot Prints in the Detection of Crime and Plan Drawing. The Law Instructors illustrate their lectures with examples, case law and anecdotes drawn from their varied experience. They follow the question and answer method of instruction in the classes and arrange for the staging of crimes and holding of mock trials. There is a Model Police Station where the cadets are taught the method of writing the General Diary, First Information Report and the method of filling up registers as well as principles of allotment of duties to a station staff. They, thus, get acquainted with the working of a Police station.

The Police Crime Museum and a Library are attached to the College and utilized for giving instructions to the trainees.

The Finger Print Bureau of the Madras State which was originally stationed in Madras and moved to this place during the last War, is also under the charge of the Principal. The trainees are given practical instructions in the advantageous uses of the Bureau.

Also attached to this College and under the administrative control of the Principal is the Shorthand Bureau, comprising of two Senior Inspectors and Senior and Junior Reporters who are sent to districts to cover up political meetings all over the State.

The Principal is also the Editor of the "Madras Police Journal", published quarterly from the College. He is also the Secretary of the Officers' Mess, situated outside the Fort.

Physical training including surmounting of obstacles and unarmed combat, drill, mob operations, weapon training and first aid are also taught to the trainees.

Weekly Route Marches and Cross Country Runs help the trainees in the powers of endurance. The training given equips every cadet knowledge in all branches of Police work and the syllabus gone through develops personality, character and leadership, at the same time, fostering the three cardinal Police virtues of discipline, integrity and service to the people. The welfare and well-being of the trainees are none the least neglected. All possible amenities are provided. There is a Police Hospital with a dozen beds for the in-patients, attached to the College. There is a canteen, a recreation room provided with newspapers and journals, a well-equipped gymnosium and club with a tennis court. Vast grounds are available for out-door games and atheletics. The cadets are divided into sections of twenty usually which enables the staff to bestow individual attention and to watch their progress. Examinations are held every quarter before the final examinations. Training ends with a Passing Out Parade at which the Inspector-General of Police takes the salute and presents the Inspector-General's Prize to the best all-round cadet.

The Police Recruits School is staffed by one Inspector called the Chief Law Instructor and a few Sub-Inspectors (depending upon the number of recruits) on the Lecturing side and a Chief Drill Instructor, in the cadre of a Reserve Inspector, a Sergeant and three Assistant Drill Instructors for Drill Instruction. The recruits are drawn from the Madras City, Chingleput, North and South Arcots, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Tiruchirappalli Railway Police districts while recruits from the other districts of this State are trained in a similar institution in Coimbatore. The period of their training lasts for six months. They are given tuition in Elementary Law and the Medical Officer of the Police Hospital gives them classes in First Aid.

Special lectures by senior and experienced Police and allied Departmental Officers are given to the Sub-Inspector cadets both in technical and legal subjects.

The State Police Band attached to the College is also under the administrative charge of the Principal and there is constant call on the Band from various institutions and quarters in the State.

Both the cadets and the recruits have their own messes run by their elected representatives at which meals and tiffin are served according to the well laid out and planned menu.

The residence of the Principal is outside the Fort, as also the Gazetted Officers' Mess, which is in a spacious bungalow with extensive grounds and confortably furnished rooms. The cadets live inside the Fort so also the Vice-Principal and the Drill Staff, the rest being accommodated in the Town.

The Police Training College has played a notable part in the life of the Police Officers and continues to maintain its high traditions with improved methods in the courses of training, both in law subjects and physical activities. In fine, the College aims not only to produce good and efficient Police Officers but also good citizens.

(*Continued from page* 6)

border areas, supervise, control and even make effort to reform the criminal tribes whose members have made crime their principal calling.

Need for a new spirit.

The Policeman is perhaps one public servant who is concerned practically with every detail of life. In marriages, feasts, festivals and fairs, rejoicings and private feuds and jealousies, it is the Policeman who plays an indispensable role. These which make our community life interesting are of professional interest to Police !

No doubt, the Policeman's job is a thankless one. He has to please too many masters. The toughest of them is the general public. The duties a constable has to perform are far from pleasant. Perhaps with a little more training and the inculcation of the sense of public spirit, he may make a popular Policeman. There is need for change in the outlook of the Police force in our country. India is free and the superior ranks of our Police are being manned by Indians with high qualifications and strong character. They have begun to feel that the character of the duties the Police have to perform hereafter is fast undergoing a change. The Police must hold themselves responsible to the public in free India.

Need for public co-operation.

In the ardous tasks before them, the Police must enlist public co-operation if they are to succeed. In the matter of getting necessary information and assistance, the co-operation of the people at large is of utmost importance. Mutual understanding between Police and the public is essential. That is one problem the Police in Madras must tackle ! The public must be made to realize that the professional interest of the Police involves the safety and security of their life and prosperity. India needs a new type of Police, imbued with dynamism and sense of social justice, whom people will look upon with affection and regard. They alone will be the Police of Gandhiji's conception—a set of real servants of the people and true reformers of the society !

THE FUTURE CRIMES

S. KRISHNARAJ,
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch C.I.D., Madras.

" The most important crimes to solve are not those which have already taken place, but those yet to be committed."

A true solution to the future crime is to make sure that it never happens. A careful and comparative study of crime will reveal that the future crimes are not dissimilar to the past crimes and a portion of them will continue to occur, no matter what steps are taken to forestall them; that is to say, a certain percentage of crimes will always remain a mystery and go inevitably into the records as unsolved. It will be futile to assume that crimes can be prevented as long as there are 'socius crimini' in our midst. In this context, it will be but proper to ask how best can we put down these crimes and keep them to a minimum.

A crime should not be considered as a physical contagion, or for that matter, a mental disease. There can be no complete antidote to a crime. The best of serum is no medicine to make an individual immune to it. As long as there are the basic human desires of sex, greed, hunger, hate, it is certain that crimes will continue to occur.

A criminal is not born. He is made. A life of crime generally starts young with juvenile delinquency. An opportunity, therefore, to rehabilitate them while they are still young ought not to be missed. It is doubtful whether the courts have succeeded in correcting these budding criminals and turning them away from the path of a recluse. The work of the Junior and Senior Certified Schools and the Borstal Schools may also be reviewed in this connexion. These institutions, no doubt, do a great job in correcting the young adolescents and teaching them a trade. But, one wonders whether they have succeeded in creating that moral and social backgrounds which is so very necessary to wean away the young ones from crimes. Even if there is a small percentage of pupils reverting to crimes—however, insignificant this number might be—to that extent, it can be said that these institutions afford no complete answer to this problem. It is in this context, the suggestion of placing the delinquents, under the age of sixteen or seventeen, in the hands of public welfare agencies deserves serious consideration. If only such agencies could be provided with the means and the persons to do the job effectively and wisely !

It sholud be admitted straightaway that these welfare agencies are not to take upon themselves the investigation of cases involving juveniles. It should still rest with and be the responsibility of the Police. The welfare agencies should not also assume the role of prosecutors as they are not equipped properly to determine the facts and patterns of cases.

It is always disconcerting to see the face of a youthful offender inside a prison. A prison life with all its horrors is sure to make a lasting impression on the youth ; and the company of confirmed and inveterate crooks is not conducive for them. And it certainly is not a good rehabilitating agent.

Juvenile delinquency is one of the great problems of a country. It is common to the whole civilised world. There is perhaps no subject more humans and more distressing than the juvenile deliquency; and no branch of the subject more worthy of study than its prevention. But, it is said that the parents, teachers, policemen and specialists have not effectively tackled the problem and evolved a satisfactory solution. The Police being the protectors of society should be among the first to make an effort to solve the problem.

The establishment of Boys' Clubs is one way of preventing the juvenile delinquency. The experiment has been successfully tried in United Kingdom, United States of America and New South Wales and many other countries. In New South Wales, these clubs have helped in reducing the juvenile crimes by 40 per cent. Furthermore, there has been a growth of a fine spirit of co-operation and friendship between the Police and the boys in the areas where such clubs exist.

It is a matter of great satisfaction and relief that the Government of India have already been seized of this problem. It is understood that a sum of no less than

two crores of rupees has been allotted for the projects relating to Moral and Social Hygiene, Suppression of Immoral Traffic and Juvenile Delinquency to the States. A good start has been made in Himachal Pradesh where the number of Boys' Clubs have risen to 29. Our own State has not lagged behind in this pioneering work and Boys' Clubs are already functioning in five districts—Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Kanyakumari. The Scheme envisages opening of Boys' Clubs in the headquarter towns of the districts immediately and to all other towns in course of time. With the opening of these clubs in all the towns, it is expected that the crimes pertaining to juveniles will go down considerably and pose no longer a problem.

The reason for the rise in juvenile delinquency, according to one theory, is stated to be the aftermath of wars. The wars tend to weaken the sense of security and destroy the pattern and ideals of a set society. The gathering of youth of like age is regarded as another important reason for juvenile delinquency. It is true that all young ones of lie age, sex and environment would like to gather round. But, the danger appears to be that if there is one bad element in it, it is likely to transform the entire group into a bad lot. How are we to guard our children against this? It is indeed difficult to answer.

The idea to get rich too quick may be factor which induces a youth to depredations. The lack of respect for and obedience to parents may form yet another cause for the juvenile delinquency. The radios, movies, dramas, etc., seem to appeal more to the tastes and self-interests of the individuals rather than dedication to the family group. It is not, however, seriously contended that these teach immorality, but the overall effect of them on the youth, unfortunately, leaves much to be desired and cannot be ignored.

To turn to yet another cause of juvenile delinquency —the home. It should be realized that a child's mind is highly sensitive. A quarrelsome or irksome parent is sure to upset the child and deprive it of his or her mental comfort and equilibrium. At the same time, every child in every family should be taught the correct behaviour and the limit to their youthful pranks. If only the child is made to realize that there is a limitation to their acts the transgression of which will be painful for them, the society would be better off; and it will relieve the Police and the tax-payers alike to a large extent.

It is, of course, true that certain parents look to the schools for their help. But, what could the schools do? A school, it must be understood, is not a rehabilitation of crime prevention centre. Nor, can it build a fresh foundation where already one does not exist at home. It would be better for these parents to realize that it is not fair or wise to expect the schools to make up for lack of home. The usefulness of foster homes may be explored to advantage in this context. The experiment is worth undertaking even if the foster parents are highly paid, as the resultant cost to society will be less than the increasing use of institution.

As regards the criminals who have passed the stage of rehabilitation and become hardened criminals the remedy appears to lie in jail term. But, merely putting a man or woman in prison is no answer. It is only a postponement of the problem. A jail term, as experience would have it, often fails to correct an individual and make him an useful member of the society. It has been said much to our chagrin that if the reform schools are high schools of crime, the jails are its colleges. And still there appears to be no substitution for jails. It becomes imperative, therefore, that the young offender should be given all chances of correction at the discretion of Court before finally committing him to jail. It is further suggested that the prison terms should thereafter be uniform and consistent to every sort of crime. Any habitual offender who gets into trouble with the law, should in the interest of society, be lodged permanently in prison.

What sort of Police force would cope with the criminals effectively? It is said that every society has the kind of Police it deserves. There is no special type of human being such as a policeman, born or ordained in the cradle. In fact, there are as many kinds of policeman as there are citizens. Some are indeed brave, intelligent and devoted.

The members of the forces the world over are inadequately paid and their social standing barring a few is still doubtful. A German Captain receiving a pay of about $100 smaller than an ordinary German Chauffeur and an Inspector-General in Israel getting a salary less than his official car driver, not long ago, are instances in point and are indeed startling! For this sum, the policeman has to risk his life, cope up with any and every kind of situation that arises in the course of his duties and live a closely supervised life.

This is scientific age when a criminal often commits depredation and 'gets away' with it in a fast moving vehicle, there are stations not equipped with any conveyance at all. Much time, therefore, is wasted before the missionery begins to move and when it does, it is always at a disadvantage. Where as much is spent on society and to its needs, it is to be regretted that the tackling of crime is not done with the same professional zeal and means as in other aspects of life.

Increased and adequate salaries are necessary to attract more highly educated men and the profession. But, that by itself is not an end of the problem. There should be a spirit of self-sacrifice and zeal to do public service on the part of those who volunteer for the Force. It would be a great day indeed if such men could be found in large numbers opting for the services in the Police. The more recent attention to the welfare and to the various amenities of the serving personnel are steps in the right direction and bound to improve the lost of policemen.

Armed units of the Madras Police Force.

V. G. MANOHARAN, B.A.,
Assistant Commandant, Special Armed Police.

The Armed Police Wing of the Madras Police consists of two Units known as the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) and the Special Armed Police. Among them, the Malabar Special Police is the older of the two. It was born in adversity, but by sheer strength of character and discipline, it has overcome all limitations and now it is a crack corps in no way inferior to the flower of the Military regiments in India.

It was in the year 1921, in the middle of September that the Malabar Special Police Battalion was born in Malappuram. It had its nucleus from the Malappuram Special Police Force. Malappuram Special Police Force was raised in the year 1885 and was stationed at Malappuram to put down the turbulant Mappillas in South Malabar. The Mappilla Rebellion of 1921–22, the last and most serious of a series of outbreaks which since the days of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan spread fire and sword through the fair country of South Malabar and made it a land of " battle, murder and sudden death ", was responsible for the raising of the Malabar Special Police.

Lack of roads and good communication were some of the factors that helped the rebels a great deal. Year after year, from 1852, frequent trouble arose. A grim picture of the old time Mappillas' fanatical character is recorded in the pages of Logan's Manual of the Malabar district and of the District Gazetteer. It is said that between 1836 and 1852 there were no less than 20 outbreaks. The rebellions reached the climax in 1921. Emboldened by the absence of the company of British troops at Malappuram, which two years earlier had been abandoned as a Military post for reasons of economy, Ali Musaliar, chief among the rebel leaders, had styled himself as King of Ernad and declared a Mappilla Raj. The British lion had, as had so often happened, been caught sleeping. But aroused from their slumber, the British lost no time in taking counter measures. The very next day, Martial Law was promulgated and Colonel Humphreys was made Martial Law Commander and Officer Commanding Malabar Force consisting of British and Indian troops as well as Police. The severest engagement with the rebels took place on 26th August 1951 at Pukkathur when a column commanded by Captain McEnvoy, D.S.O., M.E., was attacked by Mappillas on its advance to Malappuram. It was here that Mr. C. B. Lancaster, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, was mortally wounded by a sniper. After five hours' fighting they were beaten off, their casualties being estimated at 400 killed. The rebels soon split up, though considerable bodies maintained cohesion for some time and took to looting and murder, constantly endeavouring to elude the forces in their pursuit.

It is true that at that time a body of armed Police known as the Malappuram Special Force, whose main role was the keeping of the Mappillas in check, existed at Malappuram and had been in existence ever since 1885. But it was little more than an ordinary Armed Reserve. From the very onset, Mr. Richard Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, realized the imperative and immediate need for a special police force to be raised and organized, armed and equipped on the lines of an Indian Infantry Battalion, " both for the purpose of assisting in quelling the rebellion and to enable the District Police to carry on in safety as soon as troops are removed ". In complete agreement with Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Thomas, the District Magistrate, addressed the Government to sanction the raising of such a force. " I cannot forecast the future ", he wrote, " all I can say is that the merest prudence requires that we should provide against a relapse on the part of the Mappillas. It seems to me when the peace is restored, it will be necessary to have an armed force in addition to the British detachments stationed at Malappuram situated at a few central places in Ernad and Walluvanad. The rank and file could be recruited from men picked from the large number of Hindu sepoys demobilized from the Carnatic regiment and Malabar Infantry. The headquarters of the force will be Malappuram ". The Government approved the District Magistrate's proposal on the 30th September 1921 and sanctioned a strength of six British Officers, eight Subedars, 16 Jemadars, 60 Havildars and 600 Constables, to be formed into six companies of Auxiliary Police soon to be called the Malabar Special Police. Thus was the Malabar Special Police born.

But it was not till almost two months later that any conditions of service for the force were laid down. Mr. Hitchcock himself took up the task of improvement. So great and winning was Hitchcock's personality that both officers and men, veterans of the Great War, almost to a man had enlisted blindly and with the greatest alacrity just " because Mr. Hitchcock asked them ". By the 26th October, the first three companies were ready to take the field ; ready in the sense that they had arms and ammunition, but little else in the way of equipment. " Yet ", says Evans, the Special Civil Officer with the troops in Malabar, " The Malabar Special Police took the field with little training or organization, but did very well. Most units displayed considerable bravery when put to it and all proved

their mobility ". Of these companies, " B " was commanded by Colebrooke, an ex-Army Officer, who later joined the Police Force. It was he who, first as an Assistant Commandant and later as a Commandant of the Force, mainly laid the foundation of its reputation for unparalleled efficiency.

The rebellion was over. In the words of the Government's review on the Administration Report for 1921, it had been " an upheaval for which, in magnitude and the numbers of those implicated, it is impossible to find a comparison within recent years, and the suppression of which cost many lives and very large sums of money ". Yet, out of its many evils came much good. The rebellion gave the State the Malabar Special Police, which, in the simile employed by the Inspector-General in his message to the force on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee in 1946, is " like a well-made and trusted sword, harmless to all when sheathed but, when drawn, a real weapon for defence and offence ".

But after the rebellion, the Malabar Special Police was not allowed to rest on its laurels. Scarcely six months had passed when four companies of the Malabar Special Police were drafted to put down the armed insurrections in the Visakhapatnam agency called the "*fituri*" led by Aluri Srirama Raju. The *fituri* rebellion lasted till 24th May 1924 when Srirama Raju was captured and finally shot. In these operations, the Malabar Special Police companies, three companies of the East Coast Special Police consisting of Telugus, Tamils and Malayalees formed during these rebellions, and six companies of the Assam rifles took part. This rebellion cost the Malabar Special Police the lives of two Havildars and nine Police Constables.

The period of 15 years following the *fituri* was one of comparative peace, although the force was called out from time to time to maintain law and order, in various parts of the Presidency. During these years, the young Force grew from strength to strength thanks to the drive and ability of a series of outstandingly able Commandants, and, from a Force intended for purely local use in Malabar began to acquire its present role as a third line of defence for the entire State. Apropos, it may be mentioned here, that it was during this period, in 1925, that the long and honourable career of the Malappuram Special Force, extending over four decades, came to an end. The Force was disbanded, most of the men being absorbed into the Malabar Special Police. Seven years later, in 1932, one of the six original Malabar Special Police companies raised in the rebellion, was done away with, and the Force reorganized into four active companies plus a Headquarters company. It was during this period also that a Police Commandant was replaced by Military Officers seconded from the Indian Army—a policy, which started in 1934, continued for the next 12 years. Biennial inspection was introduced by the Military authorities in 1929. Military inspections were continued ever since except for a brief interlude between 1940 and 1945 caused by the Second World War, although on their subsequent renewal in 1945 they were made annual. The steady progress achieved by the Force may be seen from the reports of these Inspecting Officers.

The 3rd September 1939 ! The Second World War had broken out. Many from the Malabar Special Police who joined the armed forces were readily welcomed as trained soldiers from a famous corps, and they earned a rapid promotion and fought with distinction in nearly every corner of the world. The force was rapidly expanded from 4 to 16 active companies, in order to meet the many and new demands of War. The guarding of vulnerable points, the threat of the Japanese invasion, the looting that took place all over the State, caused by the high prices resulting from War and by famine and by the political unrest in the country, threw a strain on the Malabar Special Police during the war years of 1939–45, unprecedented in the history of the Force. They were employed on the Malabar-South Kanara frontiers in the districts of Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli and in distant Guntur, in the City of Madras and even in the State of Cochin. The test was severe. Well and truly did the Malabar Special Police withstand it.

The post-war years followed. During this period, the Malabar Special Police's history of hitherto uniformly good and loyal service to the State was marred for the first and only time by an unhappy and unfortunate chapter. It was the year immediately after that in which the war ended, the year, by a strange coincidence, of the Silver Jubilee of the Force which makes the Mutiny of 1946 on all the more sad event. The good name of the Malabar Special Police was marred by a Mutiny of the Force. Rumours were ripe that there will be a speedy disbandment of the Emergency Additional Force companies. The uncertainty regarding their future had an adverse effect on the Emergency Additional Force men. They were also aggrevated by the cut in rations that year owing to a food shortage in the country. These were the factors that led to the strike.

Mr. Latham who took over from Lieut.-Col. Bryan, has rightly remarked, " The daily round and common task had degenerated into a more or less day to day makeshift affair and that competitive spirit on which the general efficiency of the force depends so much, was conspicuous by its absence ".

The strike started on the 16th April 1946, with the " G " company refusing to carry out any duties until their demands for higher pay and better living conditions were met. It ended on the 24th with a summary dismissal of 946 other ranks. The strike resulted in the disbandment of the four Emergency Additional companies. The strike however was completely peaceful. The bonds of discipline, though loosened, never unshackled ; of violence, there was none ; and never was the respect to their officers completely forgotten. This unhappy incident did not in any way impair or injure the high standard of efficiency of the Force. Inspecting the Unit in 1947, the very next year, Colonel Witman of Royal Indian Engineers had stated " The turn out and drill of the Units that I visited were excellent. The Instructors obviously were well-qualified and the men showed great keenness ". Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, reviewing the ceremonial parade in his honour, during his visit in the

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POLICE AND VIGILANCE WORK

P. N. SUBRAMANIAM,
Inspector of Police, Special Branch C.I.D., Madras.

It is an accepted fact that the number of maladjusted and sexually prodigal women and neglected and wayward children of both sexes is steadily on the increase owing to the rapid process of urbanization and a consequent deterioration of moral standards. This has brought about a disquieting increase in juvenile crime and commercialised prostitution. Therefore, the salvage and rescue work of these fallen women and children should assume the same importance as, if not more than, is attached to the prevention and detection of crime by the Police.

A look at the statistics regarding the total number of admissions in the Vigilance Homes in the State during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 reveals a downward trènd. One hundred and forty-two women were admitted in 1955, 133 in 1956 and 106 in 1957. If we rely on the downward curve of admissions and comfort ourselves with the belief that commercialised prostitution is rapidly disappearing from our society, we will be far from the truth. Commercialised prostitution is more the outcome of socio-economic causes than psycho-physical maladjustments. The persistence of this commercialised vice in one new form or another, under several covers, is admittedly an indication of the steady deterioration of the moral values held by our society. The seminaries of this vice are the places owned or occupied by anti-social elements, who skilfully draw young women, either directly or with the help of pimps or procurers. These traffickers do not hesitate to assume the disguise of native doctors, film men and so on. Such places are beyond the pale of legislation although they are, for all intents and purposes, brothels in disguise. It is also common for many men visitors to these places to take out their erstwhile night companions by cars, taxis or rickshaws not only to evade the law but also to conceal their own identity. These mobile brothels are fast increasing in number. The battle against this vice should be fought by the Police with the least possible delay.

No doubt, the Vigilance Service under the charge of the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools, Madras, provides timely care, upbringing, reformation and rehabilitation of the fallen women. But, to rescue these women from the jaws of anti-social elements is a job that could be done effectively only by the Police.

There are Vigilance Shelters in Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Madras City. Of these, the last two are managed by the Vigilance Association while the rest are run by the Government. These are short-stay homes serving as feeders to the long-stay homes which are commonly known as Vigilance Homes. Devoted endeavour should be made and a variety of measures ceaselessly taken to make these institutions in the State increasingly effective and useful in the ever-widening sphere of their activity. To feed these Vigilance Shelters by rescuing women and girls neglected by society and despised by the public as a slur on civilization, is the job of the Police. Girls who have been lured into towns and cities by traffickers, who give them a picture of a bright and luxurious future, are soon disillusioned and they are in need of shelter and protection from these anti-social sharks. In order that there may be an effective combing up of towns and cities in the State for these fallen women, there should be a Vigilance Wing in the Police department which is devoted solely to the noble task of rescue and rehabilitation of these unfortunate victims. No doubt, the department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is rendering tireless service to the socially handicapped and morally delinquent women. It cannot be gainsaid that this institution is contributing its laudable share to the social crusade against commercial vice and immoral traffic in women and girls. But without the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of the Police, the Vigilance Service will only be fighting a losing battle.

There should be a separate wing in the Criminal Investigation Department to tackle this hydraheaded problem of commercialised prostitution which is assuming alarming proportions day by day. The Vigilance Wing should consist of an able and experienced Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors and eight Head constables. The staff of this Vigilance Wing should be able to move from place to place, especially in big cities and towns like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and

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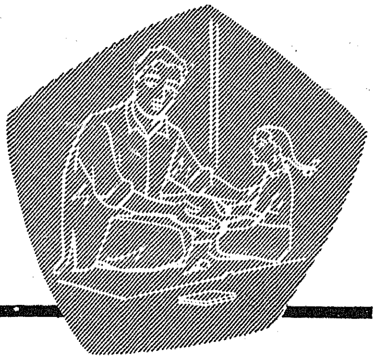
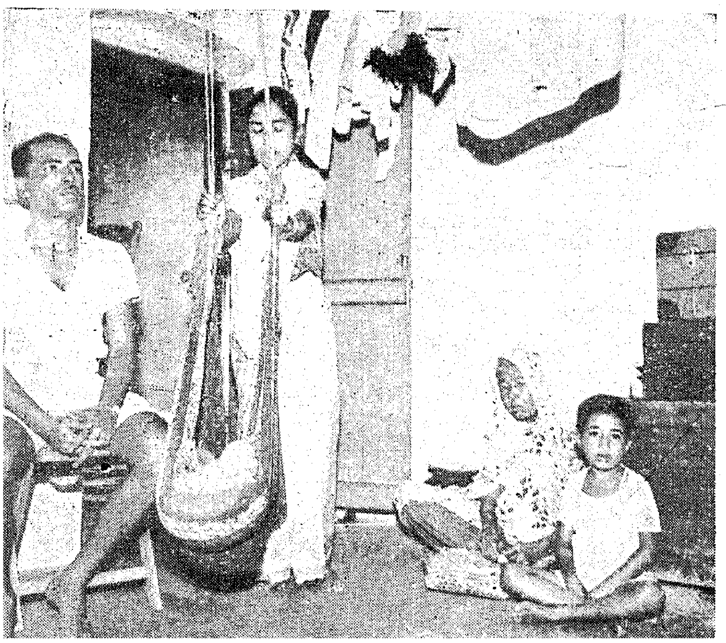
The Man Beneath The Uniform



The smart man clad in khaki standing on point duty is a familiar sight. He is there in the scorching heat of a summer day as well in torrential rains. Defying the cold of winter nights he patrols the streets and looks out for robbers and burglars. When some one threatens our life and limbs he comes to our rescue and apprehends the miscreant. If a riot breaks out, he risks his own life to restore peace. But for him any mass gathering of people would invariably end in a stampede.

We often take this disciplined individual in uniform —the Police man—for granted. We do not even look at or think of him except when his services are required. It will be interesting to learn about the life of a Police man ; what are his trials and tribulations ? Has he a family ? How is his family life ? Is he always the unperturbed and stonefaced being as he appears to be ?

Inside a Constable's house.



Two constables were interviewed for the sake of this article. They are in the Traffic branch of the City Police Force. Thirty-six-year old Mahomed Khan has put in 12 years of service in the Madras Police Force. In 1947 he joined the force as Police constable attached to the Headquarters till 1950 when he was attached to the Law and Order Branch of the City Police Force. In 1953 he was posted to the Traffic Division where he still continues.

Mahomed Khan's father also was a Policeman. He died in 1951 after retiring from service. Khan has studied up to VIII standard. When the great war broke out he joined the Navy. At the end of the war, when he was discharged in 1946, he was without job for a year. Finally he decided to follow the footsteps of his father and joined the City Police Force.

T. C. Senapathi, who is 39, had seen Military service in the Queen Victoria I Madras Sappers and Miners Unit during the war years. After the war he was a member of the Madras Governor's Body Guard and when this was disbanded he joined the Mounted Police. From 1953 he is in the Traffic Branch of the City Police. His father had been in Military Service during World War I.

As constables in the Traffic branch of the City Police, they are expected to be on duty 24 hours of the day. Their day begins in the morning when they report for duty at the divisional station to which they are attached

and get their assignments for the day. They are posted to a 'point duty', i.e., to a junction of roads where they have to direct traffic. Some days they are stationed on duty at the Zebra lines—where pedestrians cross main thoroughfares like Mount Road, Marina, General Hospital road, etc. On occasions they are stationed at some places where special functions take place and where the volume of traffic is expected to be more than usual. And some times they are called up to go to another place where their help may be needed. They have to be on their feet the whole time, and some times it is really very tiresome. One of the most annoying things, says Khan, is the motorist who blows the horn when held up at pedestrians' crossings. Of course, at times nerves are frayed when motorists and others misunderstand a signal or when they do not care to respect the raised hand.

According to Senapathi, persons who approach the traffic constables, who is directing traffic at road junctions, for information tend to distract his attention and this may result in accidents. The cold finger of death brushed past Senapathi one day, when on point duty at the junction of Harris Road and Blackers Road near Mount Road, he saved himself by jumping out of the way just in time when a car suddenly loomed in front of him from the wrong side. A platform at this junction will be helpful, says Senapathi. He has received a reward once since he offered timely help when an accident occurred.

Both of them have been allotted quarters in the F-2 Police Lines near the Egmore Railway Station. Each house has a verandah in front, a living room and a verandah in the back which is used as kitchen. Khan's household consists of his wife and two children and his mother. Five children were born to the Khans but only two have survived. Khan gets Rs. 84 per month inclusive of all allowances. But after deducting the premium on his Life Insurance Policy, his contribution to the Provident Fund and dues to the Co-operative Loans Society, he is left with only Rs. 50 with which he has to manage for the month.

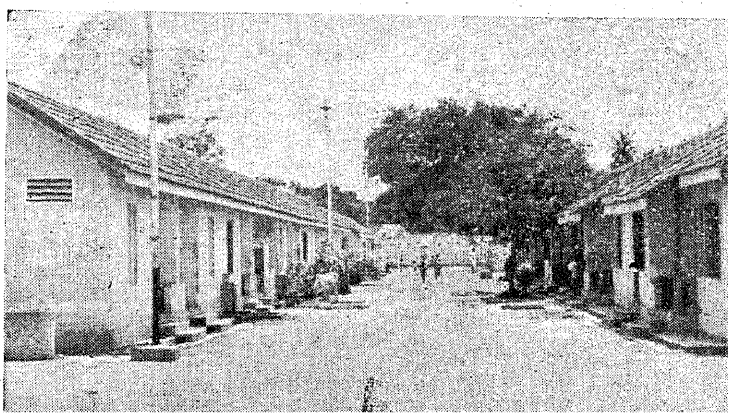
Senapathi had married two sisters. The elder died in May 1959. Two of his children by his first wife and one by his second wife are alive. He has no other dependents. The children have not yet attained school-going age. After all the deductions from his monthly salary of Rs. 84 he is left with only Rs. 38. Every four months he raises a loan of Rs. 100 from the Co-operative Loans Society and pays off all the minor loans he has accumulated.

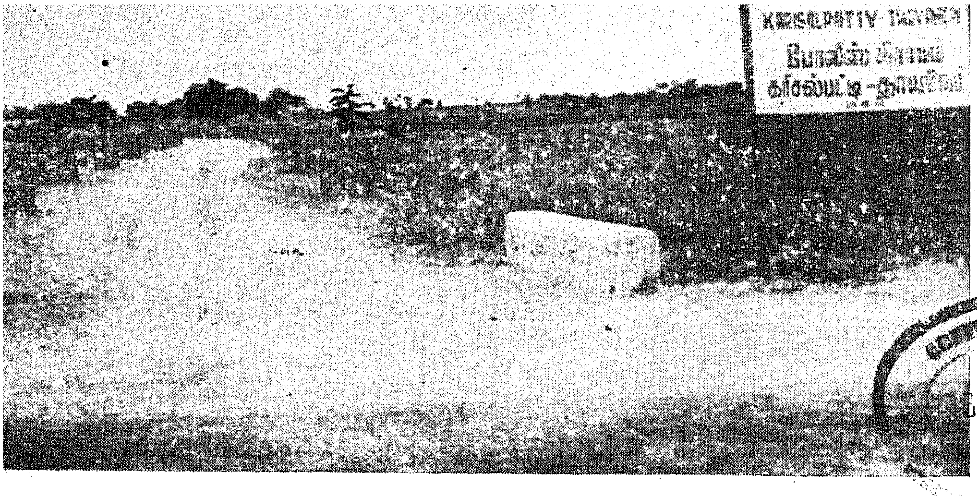
The old type lines.

They feel the necessity for setting up Co-operative Stores for the Police personnel. The staff of almost every other Government department have such stores. Only the Police man do not have the benefit of these stores. They feel that the establishment of co-operative stores for Policemen for each division will help them greatly in reducing their expenditure. Another thing they wish to bring to the notice of the authorities is that they may be given passes for travelling in Government buses. At present they have to pay the bus-fares while proceeding on duty. They feel that, in view of their meagre salary and since they have to be on the move while on duty, it is only meet and just that they are given free passes for travelling in Government Transport buses. Then there is another grievance which was voiced by the womenfolk—the meagre salary of the policeman. They expect that in view of the Centenary, they will be given a raise ! The occupants of the F-2 lines are piqued that their quarters have not been electrified while other lines in the City have been provided with electricity. They say the houses need some minor repairs and that water-supply also may be improved.

But, in spite of everything, Khan and Senapathi like their job and appear quite satisfied and say that they have nothing to complain about their service conditions.

The new type.





WHEN THE POLICE
THIS IS WHAT

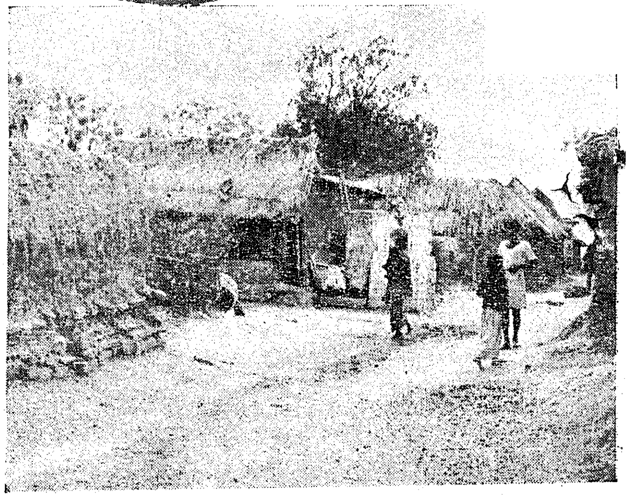
SEP

It was a strange party of Policemen which marched towards Karisalpatty-Thayaneri village in the Madurai district. Lathis and rifles were not to be seen. But, instead, they were armed with crowbars, pick-axes and spades.

When they entered the village, a sorry sight welcomed them. Dilapidated, thatched huts served as the dwelling for the villagers who lived in most unsanitary surroundings. A school was functioning in a thatched shed and there was no proper road in the village.

The Police set to their task with enthusiasm.

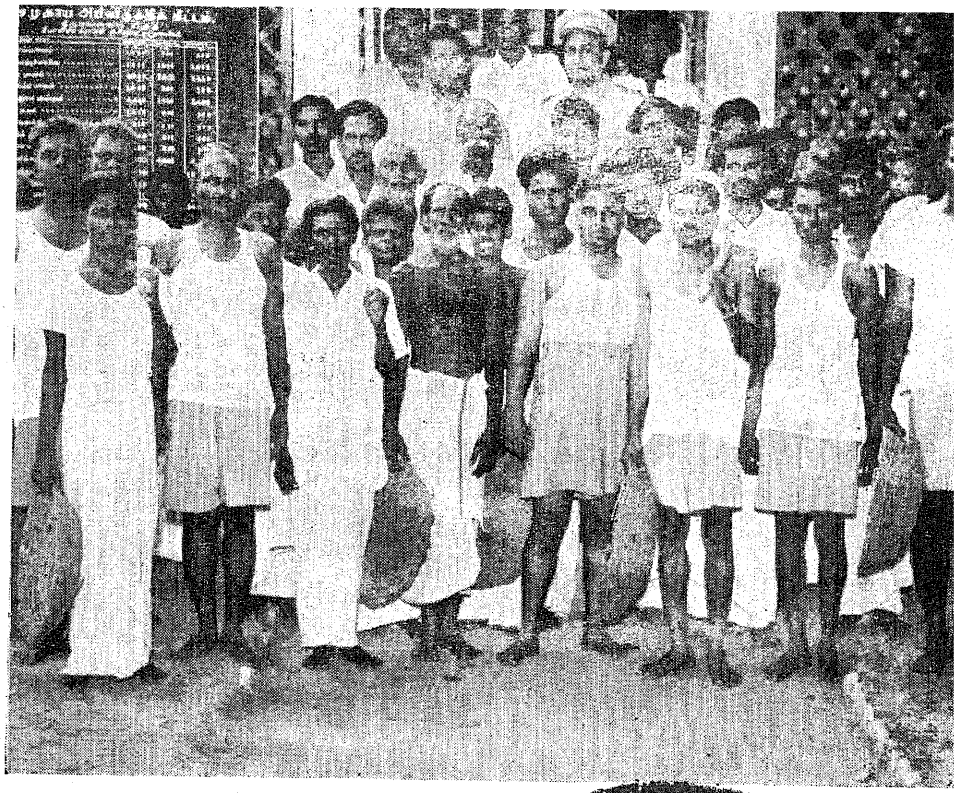
The internal roads and the streets including the road to the Harijan Colony have been levelled and topped. The irregular channel dividing the two villages through which rain water was carried to the tank was defined, dressed and retaining walls were constructed on both sides. The road leading from the Community Hall to the school was also raised and gravelled. The village



Before the Police arrived.

The rebuilt houses.

TAKE OVER A VILLAGE HAPPENS



The team at work in Karisalpatti-Thayaneri.

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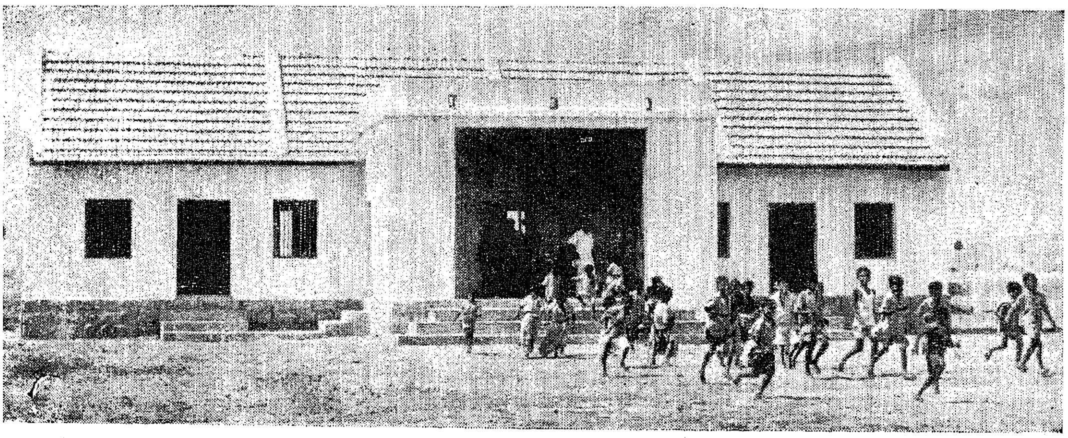
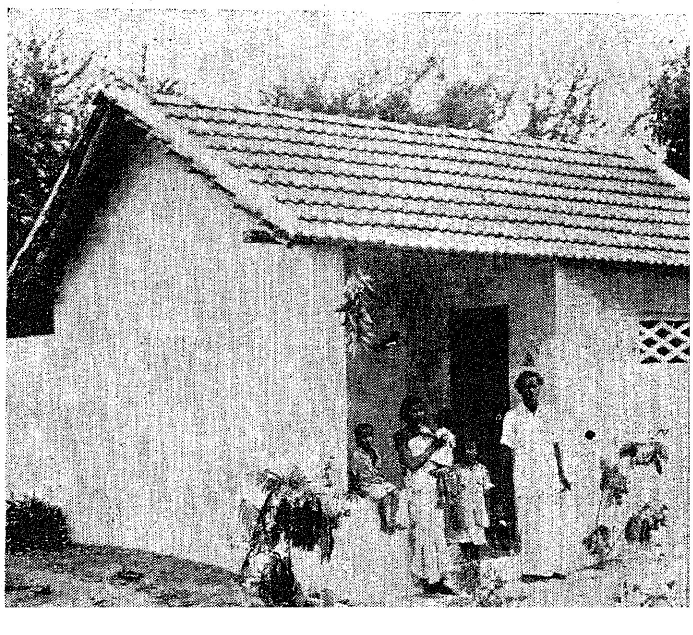


The school.

Kaliyamman temple which was in a dilapidated condition was renovated. A well near the school which was supplying the best drinking water in the village was covered with shrubs and manure pits allround. This was repaired by cement coating inside and a parapet wall and cement platform outside. The surroundings were cleaned up and a suitable site was selected and allotted for the villagers to dump their manure instead of heaping them around the house or near the drinking water well. The village being very poor, the total contribution in cash by the villagers is only Rs. 450, but they have been assisting the Police in all the work by way of supplying some labour and a few carts. The site for the school was purchased at a cost of Rs. 330. The estimated cost of the school building is Rs. 8,800 of which the Government contribution is only Rs. 4,000. The construction of the building has been completed. A barbed wire fencing covering the school compound has been put up at a cost of Rs. 500.

A Harijan colony with 14 houses in 7 units has been constructed at the rate of Rs. 750 for each house sanctioned as loan by the Government.

A house built at Nazarethpet by the City Police.



They are always on the move

"93"

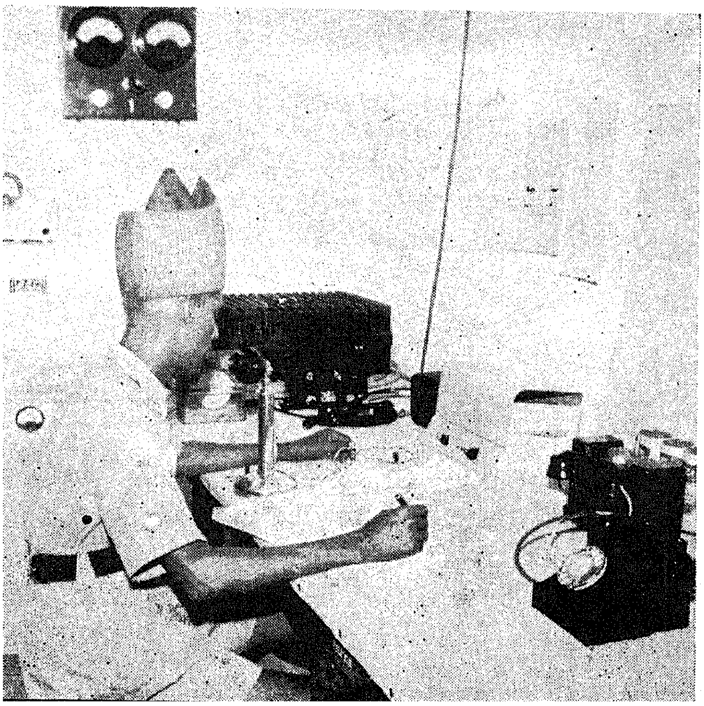
The '93' Emergency Police Call Unit attached to the Police Control Room, City Police Headquarters at Egmore, consists of a number of telephones and a number of radio patrol cars stationed ready at headquarters or patrolling in the streets with a party of Policemen in each to be directed to any area in the city, so as to reach any place of occurrence at the quickest possible time.

The members of public who need emergent Police help, dial telephone number '93' located at Police Control Room which receives and records the details and directs one of the Emergency Police Patrol cars to the spot for immediate action. While they proceed, they are in touch with the Police Control Room through the wireless.

The Police Control Room is manned day and night by a team of specially trained Police Officers and men. A detailed map of Madras City showing all the streets is fixed at Police Control Room to spot out a troubled area and direct the patrol cars and the movements of the cars are plotted. A Reserve Inspector of Police is in charge of this Control Room.

When a call for help comes in, the telephone operator calls out the name of the street and then goes on taking down details of crime, accident or whatever it may be. The radio operator or the supervising officer meanwhile notes which car is the nearest to the scene and instructs it by radio to start moving in that direction. As soon as the rest of the details are known, they are passed on to the concerned patrol car. But the chief aim is to get the car moving towards the spot first.

Broadcast message.



The usual time between a report to the Police Control Room and the arrival of a radio car on the spot is about five minutes. It has, on occasions, been even less. A remarkable case of assistance in three minutes was once rendered very promptly by directing the nearest emergency radio patrol car to the spot. On information that one man was committing suicide by hanging, the patrol car reached the spot almost immediately and prevented the man from committing suicide and saved his life.

The party in the patrol car arrives at the troubled spot and deals with the situation. The local police is also directed to the scene for any assistance. A post card is handed over to the complainant by the patrol party and the complainant is required to fill in the card with details of complaint and action taken by the Police and send it by post to the Commissioner of Police.

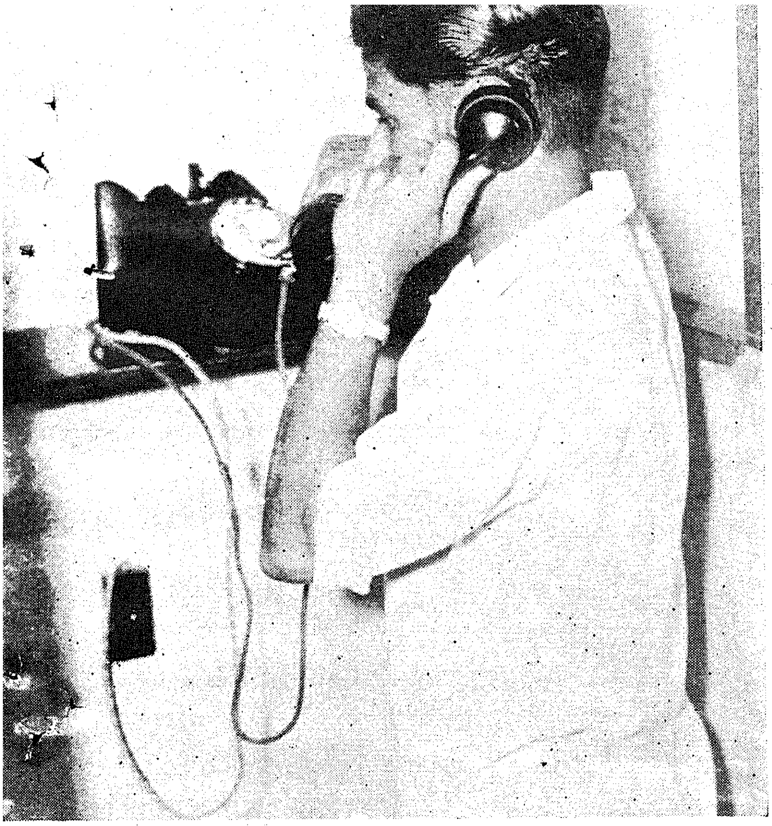
The system sometimes suffers from false alarms, which, if persistent, are traced by special means and offenders are caught and dealt with.

Current practice requires Police Patrol cars to be in touch with the Control Room to proceed direct to the scene. The patrol cars have been found to have a great morale factor, both on the Police on the streets as well as on the public.

Police Centenary Celebrations at Chingleput.

The Police Centenary Celebrations by the Chingleput Police were inaugurated on 22nd August by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister. The Home Minister said that police force played an important role in modern society, and appealed to the people to co-operate with them. He was glad that after independence people had understood the value of an efficient police force.

The first day's celebrations consisted of sports presided over by Sri K. Diraviam, Collector of Chingleput. Smt. Diraviam distributed the prizes.



Hallo! Is it 93?

The call is received.

On the move.

Inside the speeding van. Keeping in touch with the control room for further information.

Broken Glass

R. C. A. TIMMS,
Inspector of Police, Gudalur.

Many of us may still remember the first few years of the war when, just after the fall of Singapore, Madras City over night became an important military base from which operations against the enemy were to be directed. The fall of Singapore was not expected and when it did come, it found Madras completely undefended. To meet any possible attack by the Japs, troops and other war equipment were hurried to Madras. Convoys of tanks and lorries poured in, and the streets which had hitherto been congested, became worse. It was not long before the newly arrived military vehicles made themselves felt. Due to the desperate situation prevailing after the fall of Singapore, and the shortage of trained drivers, some of the huge military vehicles were being driven by drivers, who had had only a few weeks' training in driving. These drivers were soon to take a toll of human lives which far exceeded the casualities in the bombing of Madras at a later date. Roundabouts meant nothing to these inexperienced drivers and one-way traffic signs still less. Narrow streets were something to be entered and backed out of with some unfortunate person's roof or sun-shade decorating the vehicle.

Such was the state of affairs, when one day information was received at the Traffic Investigation department that a military vehicle had knocked down a dhobi, leading a donkey and had killed both, and had sped its way without stopping. Nobody had noticed the number of the vehicle or its unit sign. At the spot there were three or four small pieces of headlight glass. There was no other clue. These pieces of glass were collected. Then started a check of all the military vehicles in the surrounding areas. This was no easy task as there were camps at Arkonam, Sriperumbudur, Poonamaile, Tambaram and St. Thomas Mount. At St. Thomas Mount, a vehicle belonging to a Sikh regiment was found with one headlight damaged. The driver when questioned stated that it had been damaged when he bumped into a tree and volunteered to show the Police the tree into which he had dashed. He took them to a tree a long way from the scene of the accident, and right enough there were all indications that the vehicle had dashed into the tree. There was splintered headlight glass at the base of the tree and the bark was also damaged. It seemed as if the driver was speaking the truth. When the inspection was going on, the usual crowd of villagers gathered and a little boy, aged about 9 or 10 years, wanted to know what was going on. One of the policemen present asked the boy if he had seen the lorry dash into the tree. The boy came out with a story which explained everything. He stated that late on the night of the accident, he had seen a military lorry stop near the tree. The driver and some others got out and removed the glass from a headlight which was already broken and threw it at the base of the tree. The driver then picked up a stone and damaged the bark of the tree and had thrown the stone away. He pointed to the stone, which was lying nearby, and sure enough there were bark fibres adhering to it. It did not take the Police long to piece the broken glass together and make a complete headlight glasses. Confronted with this evidence the driver admitted that he was responsible for knocking down the dhobi and his donkey. He had reported the matter to the N.C.O. in charge of the motor vehicle and it was this officer who had decided to fake the second accident to cover the first and to account for the broken glass. Both were tried by a Court Martial. The driver got three years imprisonment while the N.C.O. got five years.

(*Continued from page* 29)

Salem and gather all useful information about these fallen girls and rescue them and put them in Vigilance Shelters.

In the Vigilance Shelters the authorities should separate the rescued girls from girls who seek voluntary admission into these institutions and make a thorough study of their mental set-up and social background and treat them for their maladjusted and perverted sexual tendencies. In addition to educating these girls in social and moral hygiene, such an all-round educational and vocational training should be given to these women that they may be reclaimed as useful members of society. The State Probation Department should step in to make pre-discharge investigation and after-care of the dischargees from the Vigilance Home. With the ardent endeavour of the social workers coupled with stringent measures of the Police the battle against this anti-social crime could easily be won.

Government Care Camp at Melpakkam

It was found that a number of beggars were found loitering in the streets of Madras causing nuisance to the public. The nuisance was particularly felt in places of public resort, temples, the Marina, beach, bus-stands, shopping areas, etc. Beggars exhibited physical ailments and disabilities to invoke public sympathy. Able-bodied beggars appeared in a starved or semi-starved condition. The situation was such that the need was felt to take care of the diseased and infirm and rehabilitate the able-bodied beggars. It was with this view the Government of Madras sanctioned the establishment of a Government Care Camp and Care Home at Melpakkam, Avadi. The camp was inaugurated on 14th March 1954 by Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Chief Minister of Madras. It was opened in a beautiful extensive site with a lot of shady trees and plentiful supply of water, on the Avadi–Poonamallee Road. It is under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras City. A Deputy Superintendent of Police is Superintendent of the Camp and he is responsible for its day-to-day administration. The camp was started in March 1954, with sanctioned strength of 500 inmates (400 males and 100 females) and with the under-mentioned executive and ministerial staff:—

One Sub-Inspector, two head constables, twelve Police constables, one barber, one accountant, four female warders, five scavengers and two Instructors one for weaving and another for tailory.

The camp has grown from year to year and the sanctioned strength of the inmates today is 850.

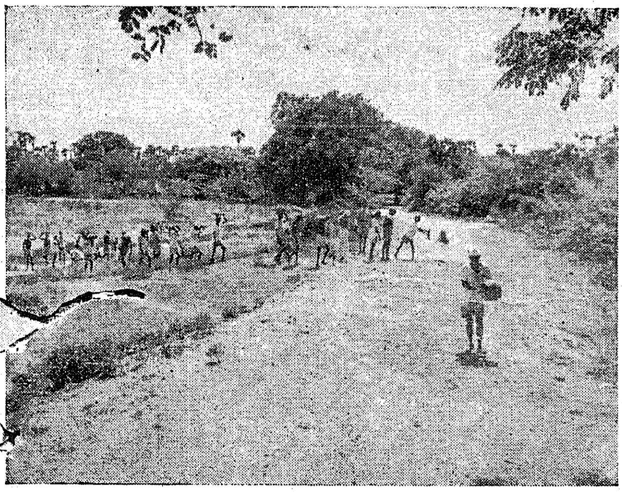
Staff.—One Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector of Police, five head constables, twenty Police constables, one head female warder, six female warders, one accountant, two lower division clerks, one typist, one Junior Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse, one pharmacist, one female nursing orderly, five Instructors, one Elementary Grade teacher, thirteen scavengers, five barbers and two dhobies.

On admission to this camp each inmate is provided with clothing as laid down in rule 21 of the Rules for Management of Special Homes and Work-houses in the City of Madras, 1954, viz.:—

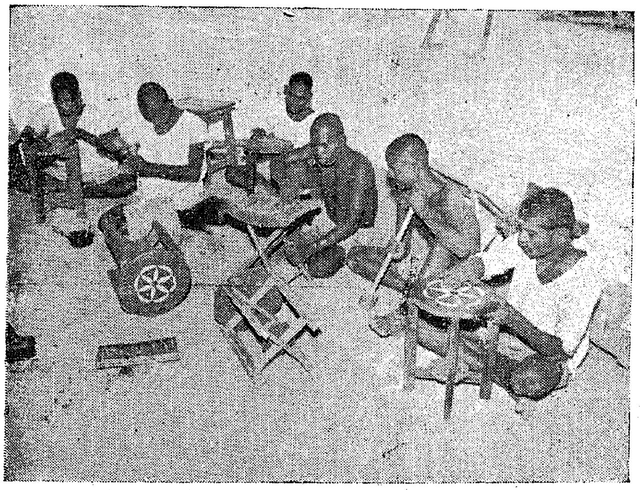
Two shirts plus two shorts or two dhoties in the case of a male.

Two sarees plus two blouses in the case of a female.

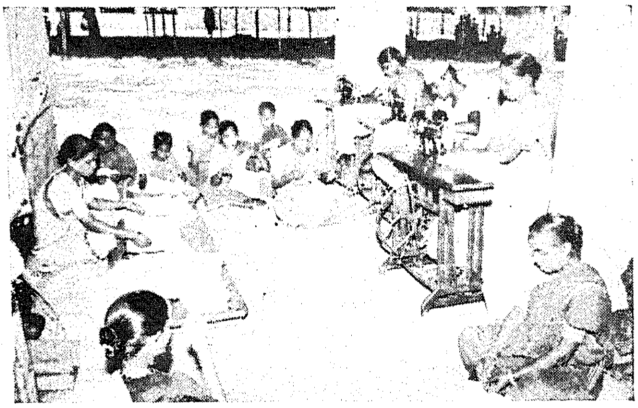
Each inmate is also given a blanket, mat, pillow, a plate and a mug. The personal clothing found on the inmate are separately kept bundled up and if they are in a filthy condition, they are destroyed. At the time of leaving this institution they are returned to the individuals and if they have no personal clothing, they are allowed to go with the clothing issued to them in the camp. The aptitude of each inmate for any of the



Laying a Road.



Carpentry.



Tailoring.

under-mentioned work is ascertained and he or she is taken on to work in the respective industrial section:—

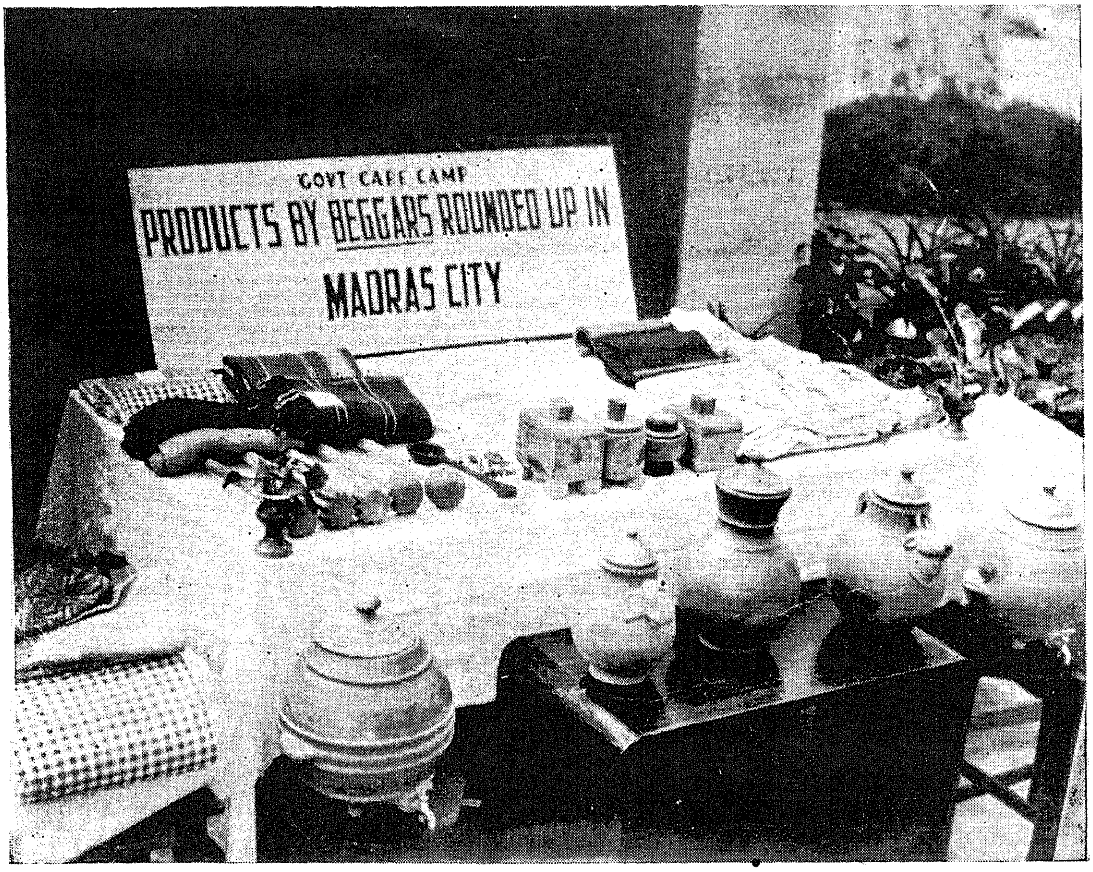
1 Weaving.
2 Carpentry.
3 Pottery.
4 Tailory.
5 Book-keeping.
6 Tag-making.

Inside the class room.

Persons not found fit for any of the trades mentionc above are engaged in gardening and for providi manual labour for pumping water, work in the kitche splitting firewood, etc.

The Weaving and Tailory Sections produce the enti clothing requirements of the camp. Articles manufa tured in the Carpentry and Pottery Section are sold i

(*Continued at page* 61)



N. PITCHANDI, M.SC., A.I.I.SC., A.R.I.C., D.E.L.

With the increasing use of writing as a method of communication, the problem of detection of falsification of documents has also grown and the forensic scientist to-day has to deal with a large number of questioned documents of varying types. In the Police Laboratory at Madras, examination of documents forms a major part of the work undertaken.

Forgery is said to have flourished even in the middle ages mainly as a method of acquiring land titles. Bertillon, the distinguished Criminologist of France, a pioneer in the technique of identification, committed however, a mistake in the Dreyfus case and it resulted in bringing discredit on the subject of the identification of the person by the examination of handwriting. One of the worst miscarriages of justice in European History was done in this case and Bertillon's opinion was in a great measure responsible for it. In the beginning of this Century, in the famous Rice-Patrick case, Dr. Osborn, the most distinguished document examiner in America gave evidence uncovering one of the great forgery conspiracies in history.

Most of the ordinary acts in our daily life are performed as a matter of habit and we pay almost no conscious attention to these as otherwise it would be impossible for us to get through the ordinary day in the time at our disposal. Writing is also one of such habits. When it is learnt first each little part of writing is the result of definite careful intention and attention but after numerous repetitions of the same act a person acquires his own individual habits. Each person has his manner of writing the various letters deviating to varying extent from the copy book forms. These variations characterise the handwriting and tends to give it individuality.

Two main difficulties arise when one attempts to compare handwritings on the basis of similarities and dissimilarities. The first is the fact that the handwriting of the same person shows certain variations. How often have we come across people who state that they never sign twice alike. Of course it is only to be expected that no two signatures of the same person will be mechanically identical since hand is not a machine and when we do come across signatures which are replicas of each other we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the only way in which such a close resemblance could be obtained is by either or both being produced by some tracing process. There is bound to be a certain amount of natural variation in all genuine writing because the human hand does not reproduce the characters as does a typewriter for instance. But these natural variations are always within certain limits and do not create an entirely different type of characters of writing. The extent of variation differs greatly with different persons ranging from the illiterate writer who has learnt to sign his name and makes but one form of each letter to the accomplished writer who can make different types of the same letter. However, writing is one of the most permanent and unconscious of human habits and each person's handwriting has its own individuality.

The second difficulty in comparison of handwriting is the fact that the handwriting of different persons may have so much in common that they look very much alike. Here again, the resemblance is superficial and a careful study will show significant differences in inconspicuous details of the two writings.

Most of the investigations in handwriting is regarding signatures. Signature forgeries are generally of two classes, those which attempt to imitate a true signature and those which do not attempt to imitate the genuine signature but are only the names signed on documents by other persons. In either case having been supplied with adequate number of genuine signatures it could be stated in most cases whether the disputed signatures are forged or not. Then arises the question which interests the Police investigating officer who is the author of the forged signature? This question can be answered conclusively when the forged signature is not an imitation of the genuine signature. If the signature is merely written in the normal handwriting of the person preparing it, sufficient amount of his writing will permit an accurate identification in many cases. The more common forgery is one in which an attempt is made to imitate another person's signature writing slowly, carefully and piece by piece. From such signatures it is very unlikely that the forger can be identified.

Another important aspect of document examination is regarding typewriting. It might appear to be practically impossible to distinguish between one typewritten document and another if both are done with ink of the same colour but frequently such discrimination is a fairly simple matter. Typewriting machines all have distinct individuality and documents made not only with different makes of machines but with different machines of the same make generally can be recognised.

The detection and deciphering of alterations offer another major problem in document examination. Cheques, licences, birth certificates and the like are often subjects of alteration made with criminal intent. Alterations may be of two classes. They are erasures made by removal of writing from the paper and obliterations made by superimposing ink, pencil or other marking material. Scientific examination utilising ultraviolet ray and infra red rays is often of great value in the examination of such documents.

In one such case a man was stated to have produced a receipt for a certain amount of money. The alleged payee denied having received the amount and the receipt in question was sent to the laboratory for examination. Ultraviolet light examination of the receipt revealed some other erased writing in the body of the receipt. It was found that the document was a casual leave letter. The body writing had been erased leaving the signature intact. The writing of the receipt was then written over the genuine signature.

The accused in another case, produced during the trial, a letter purported to have been written by one of the prosecution witnesses. This typewritten letter was examined in the laboratory. The signature was found to be genuine but the typewritten matter over it looked as though it was typed over some other previous typewriting which had been erased. The bottom left hand corner of the letter showed some endorsement in ink by the accused. An infra red photograph was taken of this portion of the letter and it revealed the letters "Enc. Des." typed underneath this ink writing. From this information it was established that the accused had received a typewritten official letter from the witness in the ordinary course of business. The accused altered this letter to suit his purpose. The signature on the letter was left undisturbed but the typewriting over it was erased and fresh writing made. The accused had also written an endorsement in ink on the letter to obliterate the letters "Enc." and the typist's initials below. In this case the accused was convicted also for fabricating false evidence.

It is well known that the study of foot-prints is one of the means of identifying a criminal even when they do not show ridge characteristics. Foot-prints of different persons differ in several other characteristics and it is, therefore, important to look for foot-impressions at the scene of crime. Various types of foot-impressions are found depending upon the surface, pressure and the medium. Some are traced and photographed and casts are taken of certain other types of impressions. The tracings or casts are sent to the Police Laboratory for comparison with test tracings or casts taken of impressions made by the suspected persons.

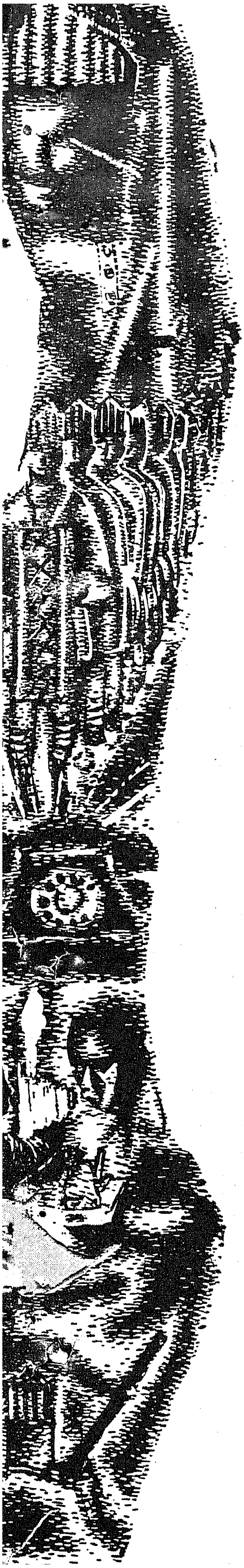
The evidential value of the opinion on foot-impressions is often high especially when there are some uniquely identifying characteristics present in a murder case a foot-impression in blood was found at the scene. A tracing was made and preserved. Subsequently when a suspect was arrested his foot-impressions were also taken with fowl's blood under identical conditions and traced on a glass plate and found to tally with the crime print on examination. The trial Judge, however, did not take into account the evidence on foot-prints but based his conviction on other evidence. In the appeal court the Judges were impressed by the points of resemblance of the foot-impression found at the scene and that made by the accused and observed that courts should admit such evidences under section 45 of the Evidence Act and test them by independent judicial observation on the material placed before them by Police Officers who have been specially trained in the subject.

Counterfeit coins and forged currency are also examined in the loboratory. Ordinarily cast counterfeit coins are received in cases. These are produced by pouring molten metal into the moulds. Cases of coins made by striking with dies are not common. The moulds used for casting are ordinarily made of clay or porcelain powder and the metals used are tin and lead. Very rarely metal moulds are received. The forged currency notes received for examination are generally of a crude type. These are produced by blocks made from photographs of genuine currency. Ordinary paper is used and the water-mark is poorly intimated. The security thread is invariably absent.

A pair of steel dies for quarter-rupee coins were received in a case. Several coins were also received in this case and it was reported after examination that the coins struck were counterfeit and the dies had been used for making them (*see* photographs 6 and 7). In another case several Five-Rupee currency notes were received together with blocks, negatives and other materials. It was found that the blocks were used for printing the forged notes and the negatives were used for making the blocks. The evidence connected the currency notes with the other materials and it was of value since the notes and the other materials were seized by the Police from different places.

The science of photography provides an invaluable aid in many phases of Police work. The photographic section of the Police Laboratory undertakes all types of scientific photography including photography using infra red and ultraviolet rays. Photographs not only help in solving problems in crime detection but serve the purpose of demonstration of physical evidence in courts.

It is hoped that very soon the proposed State Forensic Science Laboratory would come into existence and help the Police Officers even during the early stages of investigation in obtaining all the assistance that modern science can render.



3 SEP

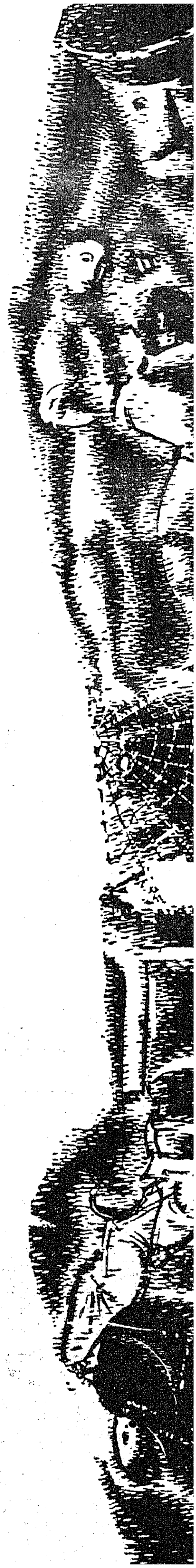
The Dream

The clarion call of the case diary files,
I heard in my dream and I stared at the piles
Of labour at expense of food and my sleep.
They scorned at my couch—this written up heap.
The H.Cs. and D.Cs. then marched up in column,
The C.Ds. and K.Ds. behind them so solemn with State
  Police Band
They halted and glared full into my face,
The pressmen had come. At portals they stood.
" Outbreak of crimes ! The public are scared "
As if the booty I also shared.
The Inspector calls on the " Good Morning " phone,
And takes me to task in unsavour'd tone
" There's rioting and looting in the market " he shouts
His " P.Rs. " and " CHARGES " in barges afloat;
They ask me to show cause why I shouldn't be flayed
And fried in a pan for C.Ds. delay'd.
Oh ! Could I have filled up a bookstall with books
The time, had I spent in writing of books.

II.

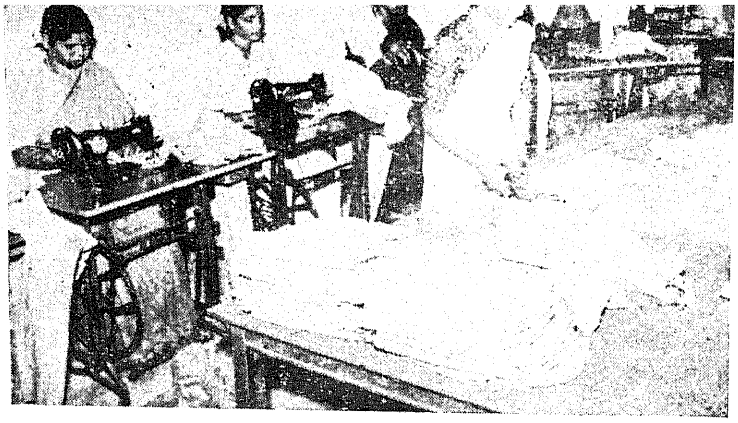
Inspections daily and attending courts,
The witness who gave a go back to truth
The prudence of law of conflicting views,
The stricture of courts, and complaints of folk,
Who pay up the tax and lift up their voice.
The rickshaws and jutkas and traffic control
Buses run over the jay walking crowd.
Eternal reminders from D.P.O. hail
Weaving a web on my body and soul
Fleet as the glance of the mind do they rush
Through windows and sun shades " Will you please
  hush ? "
These surged into cells of my intricate brain
Lo ! A nightmare they caused. I woke up to find
My sweet little child with coffee in hand
Greet me " Good Morning ". There is razor at hand.
A shave and a wash and tunic put on.
The buttons and stars and SAM Browne to boot
For morning parade, I rush up refreshed.

M. GEORGE,
Inspector of Police, South Arcot.



42 3 SEP 1959

Welfare of Police Men's Families



Tailoring unit.

The North Vellore Women's Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society was inaugurated on 17th November 1956 at the Armed Reserve Police Lines at Vellore by the Chief Minister of Madras. The present share capital of the society is Rs. 1,561 with a membership of 541. All the members of the society are the wives and relatives of the Policemen at Vellore. The Society is under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

A scheme was drawn up for training 30 members of the Society in Tailoring and Embroidery and 20 in mat weaving at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,300 non-recurring and Rs. 13,200 recurring per annum. The Government of India had also sanctioned to this Government a grant of Rs. 10,900 representing the entire non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure for implementing the scheme, the grant subject to the condition that the balance of expenditure on the scheme (Rs. 6,600) is borne by the State Government.

The stipend scheme began to function from 15th December 1957 and the first batch of 21 members in Embroidery and Tailoring finished training on 15th December 1958 and the second batch of 9 members on 15th February 1959. The mat weaving scheme came to a close in the month of August 1958.

The men of the Armed Reserve, Vellore, manufactured about 30,000 bricks in 1957 and these were used for building a work-shed for the society. The men of the Armed Reserve, Vellore supplied the labour. They managed to construct a large hall of size 40 feet by 80 feet on Police land with the money sanctioned for the purpose by the Government. This hall, christened "Kasturba Nilayam", was opened by the Minister for Home, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam on 29th June 1958.

Embroidery unit.

The wives of the Policemen at Vellore have been very enthusiastic in regard to the Society and about 100 women turn up every day regularly for working on the matlooms and Tailoring machines and for embroidery. These women receive wages for the work done by them. It has been possible for them to undertake the sizing of lcoal Policemen's uniforms at 1,200 uniforms per year. About 2,500 uniforms have been sized so far for the policemen. Before the sizing of Police uniforms was taken up by this Society, the Government Hospital at Vellore was helping by placing orders for stitching Hospital linen.

The main productions of the society are—

(*a*) Table cloths, pillow cases, bed sheets, kerchief, hand bags, napkins, frocks, shirts, cholies, blouses, underwear, half and full pants, skirts, etc.

(*b*) Mats, table mats, dinner mats, single and double mats, etc.

There has been a stedy demand for some of this Society's products, e.g., embroideries, pillow cases, children's wear and napkins from various quarters. Orders from private persons are also undertaken.

There are fourteen Sewing machines now including four donated from the District Welfare Fund by the Collector (approximately Rs. 1,000).

In 1958, this Society supplied 200 skirts, 200 cholies, 100 shirts and 100 half pants, to the Child Welfare Centre at Vellore as also 1,608 uniforms for the Vellore Municipality, 600 uniforms for the Project Implementation Committee, Vellore, 400 uniforms for private merchants and Civilians. Besides, cloth is purchased at wholesale rate and sold to the members at reasonable price by way of cloth or finished goods.

There are 23 matlooms of which 16 are active. The matlooms have been busy meeting the needs of the Government Hospital, Vellore, Government General Hospital, Madras, Commissioner of Police, Madras, and Beggar Home, Avadi.

So far 1,570 mats have been supplied by the Society.

Two Master Tailors were employed from the beginning to give proper training to the members in cutting and tailoring. Of the two, the services of one were terminated with effect from 30th April 1959.

The management of the Society is governed by five Directors, who are nominated by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, once in two years. The following are the Directors at present :—

Srimathi Saroja Subramaniam, wife of Superintendent of Police, North Arcot—*President.*

Srimathi Queen Michæl—*Secretary.*

Srimathi P. Saraswathi, Srimathi V. Sarada and Srimathi M. Padma—*Directors.*

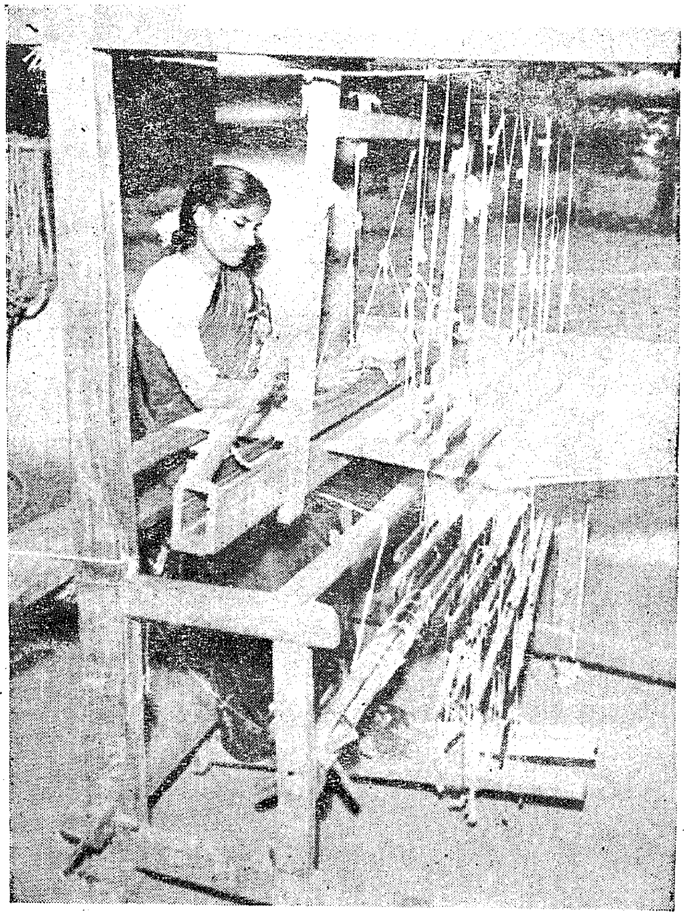
The Society also does Charka Spinning and the yarn produced is sold in the market or in the Khadi Depots.

In addition to the funds placed at society's disposal by the Government the Industries Department has given a working capital loan of Rs. 2,000 and reserve fund subsidy of Rs. 1,000.

A grant of Rs. 500 was also obtained from the District Social Welfare Board through the Collector for opening a library for the benefit of the members. The members show keen interest in getting and reading the books of the library which is proving to be very popular.

Under the auspices of the society it is proposed to hold lectures every fortnight with local educationalists, social workers and lady doctors, talking to the women on topics calculated to raise the level of their intellectual, moral and physical well-being.

It is proposed to start a children's creche in a separate building adjacent to the hall of the society where the children of the women working in the society will be looked after by an Ayah and they are given milk, etc., and cod liver oil got from the UNICEF through the kind courtesy of the State Social Welfare Board. The creche is to be fitted with playthings, cradles, a swing and see-saw for the recreation of the children. For all these facilities a decent amount of grant is expected from the Government.



Weaving.

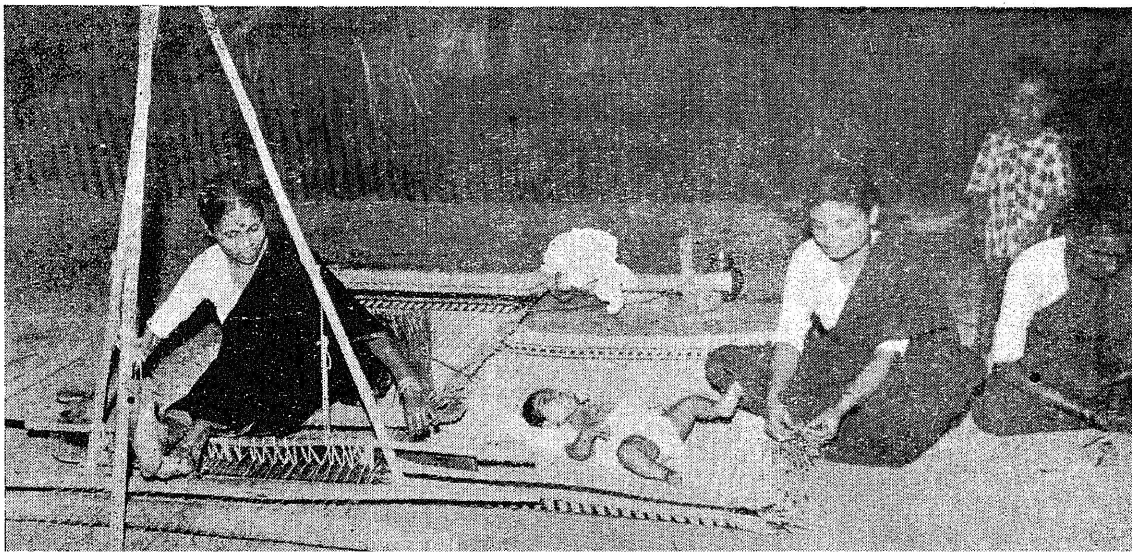
The society is now working at a net profit of rupees 800.63 and there is scope for increasing the profit still further.

Other Police Activities.

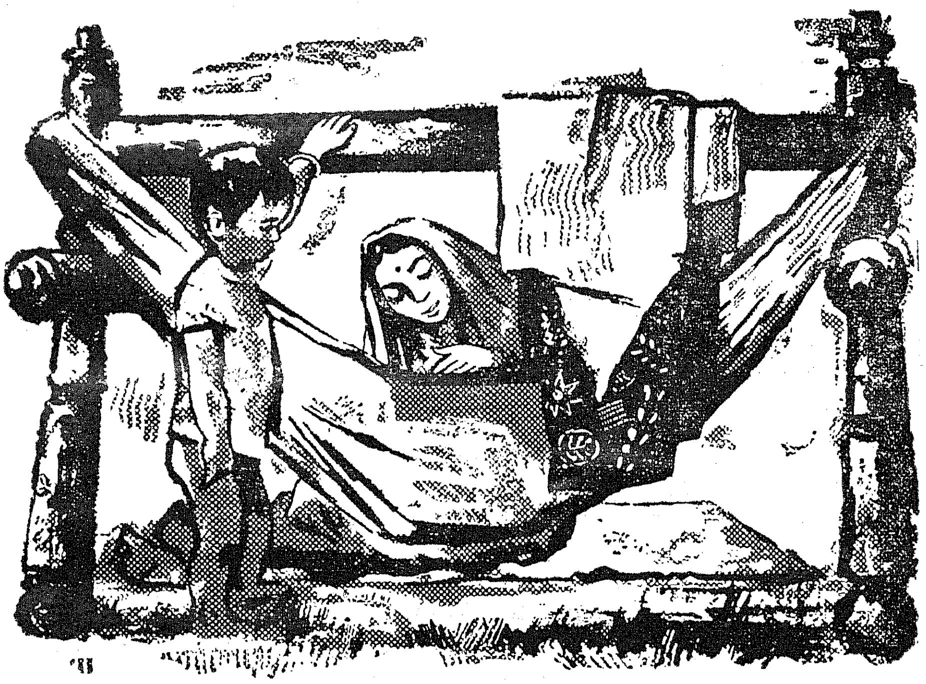
The men of the Armed Reserve, Vellore, are also engaged in Police Village Development Scheme. According to the programme for this year, they are putting up

(Continued on page 55.)

Mat weaving centre.



a new life



'Do you not hear the entrance of a new theme?'
Do you not hear the asserting cry of the newborn,
see myriad men rise to work,
to build, to wield the power of the sun?

Fashioning life, making a world that offers a little more:
a little less of the care, a little more of the joy.

Yes, you feel the awakening—
an ancient nation sheds the stagnation of the ages.

TODAY, as in the past, our products help to make homes cleaner, healthier, happier. But today we are also working for . . .
TOMORROW, when the evergrowing urge for better living will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be ready with wider service, new ideas, new products . . .

Today and Tomorrow... Hindustan Lever serves the home

PR.2-X52

They Too Lay Roads

SEP

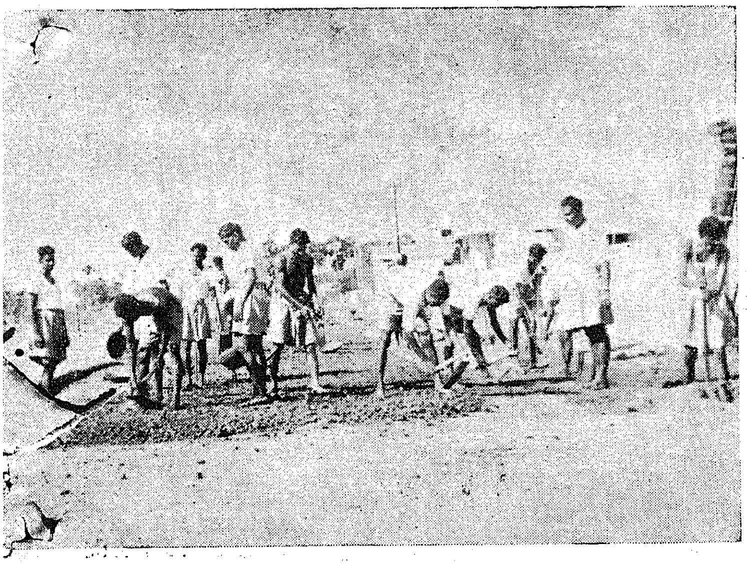
R. NAGABUSHANAM,

District Publicity Officer, Chingleput.

The imposing arch at the seventeenth mile on the Bangalore Trunk Road from Madras could never be missed. It reminds day in and day out of the new role our Police Force is playing increasingly. The proud possessor of the arch—Chembarambakkam has everything a village should have. Though this village lends its name to one of the major tanks in Chingleput district, it has no water sources, no sub-soil water. The people of the village are mostly poor and are dependent on prosperous agricultural villages like Thirumazhisai and Nazarethpet for their livelihood. Some of them work on the maintenance of the Trunk Road too. Naturally people in such meagre circumstances could not have afforded the public amenities they now enjoy. Fortunately for them, the eyes of Chingleput District Police fell on this village nearly three years ago and the result is a good approach road measuring about two miles, a nice community hall, a shcool building, street lights and a brick and mortar colony for the Harijans. These amenities are enjoyed by the villagers for the last two years.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sri Balakrishna Shetty inaugurating the road-laying work in Chromepet.

Kattupakkam near Poonamallee is another lucky village. The Madras City Police Force was responsible to give a new look to this village. Harijans have brick and mortar homes, a fine playground with modern equipment for their children and a good approach road to their colony.



Armed Reserve men working on the road.

The Maternity Hospital with half a dozen beds built at Nazarethpet comes next in the series. Financed from the Patel Memorial Fund and sponsored by the Social Welfare Board the entire labour for building this hospital was provided by the Madras City Police Force. The Union Home Minister who declared open this building paid glowing tributes to the Policemen for their reconstructive activities.

The latest constructive service rendered by Police in Chingleput district is a six-furlong road laid in Chromepet. Under Village Development Scheme, Chingleput District Armed Reserve Police were entrusted with laying a road at Chromepet. The road-laying work was inaugurated by the State Inspector-General of Police on the 5th day of May 1959. The road was there ready for use within forty days. Of course the local inhabitants gave their active co-operation. Those who had occasion to actually see them toil in sun and rain in a most cheerful manner paid warm tributes for their sincerity of purpose.

THE SHORTHAND BUREAU

R. VENKATACHALAM, B.A.

Stenography has a place in every walk of life in modern times. Every office has need for a stenographer to facilitate the quick despatch of business. There is a special group of shorthand-writers in the Police Department. They are the members of the Police Shorthand Bureau at Vellore. They form part of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department placed under the control of the Principal, Police Training College, Vellore, for administrative purposes.

The Shorthand Bureau has been in existence for forty years now. Starting with a nucleus of one Shorthand Instructor and 24 Sub-Inspectors in 1919, it developed into an establishment of five Inspectors and 39 Sub-Inspectors in 1949, having qualified Reporters in every South Indian language besides Urdu and English. The separation of the Andhra State from Madras in 1953 and the reorganization of States in 1956 resulted in the depletion of its strength to three Inspectors and 28 Reporters. Telugu Reporters went over to the Andhra Pradesh and Malayalam Reporters to Kerala and the Kanarese Sub-Inspector reverted to the executive. Now there are only Tamil and English Reporters and one Urdu Reporter in the Madras State. Till 1952 only Sub-Inspectors of Police had been, as a rule, taken to the Bureau, after a few years' service in the districts but since then direct recruits and members of the ministerial staff are being drafted to the Bureau. The Reporters have to attain speeds in shorthand considerably higher than those prescribed for the Higher Grade Government Technical Examinations and their efficiency is tested periodically by examiners from outside the Bureau.

The system of English shorthand followed in the Bureau is that of Sir Isaac Pitman. For Malayalam we had the system of Pandalai of Travancore and for Urdu that developed by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and taught in the Lucknow Christian College.

Tamil Shorthand had its beginnings about half a century ago thanks to the genius of Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Rao. He was a native of Madasigara in Mysore State who had settled in Madras. A brother of his, Sir M. Venkoba Rao, was the Lecturer in History of the Voorhees College, Vellore, for many years. Srinivasa Rao had qualified himself in English Shorthand and had been specially coached for the teacher's profession by Specialists Lumly and Marks of Birmingham. He was a Fellow of the Incorporated Phonographic Society of London and its local representative. He had been awarded the Society's Teacher's Diploma. His services in the course of spreading the winged art in South India had earned for him a gold medal from the Society. He followed teaching of Shorthand as his sole avocation for about two decades. He had been teaching Shorthand in the Chengalraya Naicker's Institute in the Old Pachayappa's College buildings in China Bazaar Road (the present Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road), Madras, when he was appointed as Instructor in Shorthand in the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, as the present Police Training College was then known. He was coaching up those Sub-Inspectors undergoing training in the School who desired to learn Shorthand in that art. These Sub-Inspectors had to report public meetings in their jurisdiction when they went out into the districts, in addition to their normal work as Station-House Officer. They were paid an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem for their Shorthand qualification and work, in addition to their pay.

Srinivasa Rao utilized his knowledge and experience to develop a system of Shorthand in Tamil based on Pitman's principles. The existence of too many words and verbal terminations and other peculiarities in the Tamil language raised many difficulties. But he overcame them all and produced a system, accurate, complete and methodical, by his patient and systematic effort, ingenuity and skill. The political agitation of the first decade of this century roused the Madras Government to the need for having qualified Shorthand Reporters to record Tamil speeches of leaders verbatim and they offered prizes to those who could pass tests at 60 words

(*Continued on page* 56.)

Finger Prints Bureau

The finger print system is extensively used in the identification of criminals and in the detection of crime. Crimes are often committed in secrecy. The bringing home of the crime to the offender requires the evidence of witnesses. But, often, the culprits unintentionally leave at the scene of crime their finger prints on objects handled by them. Such impressions which are latent and not ordinarily visible to laymen, are located and developed by Finger Print Experts of the Bureau with suitable developers and compared with the prints of suspects. The Experts then locate the culprits from the developed prints by means of scientific methods.

The Madras State Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, is one of the earliest and oldest Bureaux in the world. This institution was established in 1895, long before the introduction of the finger printing system in the Western countries. The finger print system was adopted in the Scotland Yard in 1901 and in the United States of America in 1903. It will be interesting to note that the Criminal Courts in this State were informed by a Circular, that a Special Officer (Finger Print Expert) was available in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to give evidence on Finger Prints. This was prior to the recommendation by the Government of India of the adoption of the Finger Print System of classification and identification throughout India.

Before the introduction of the finger print system of classification and identification, the Bertillon Anthropometric system of identification of criminals was in vogue. The Central Bureau for Anthropometrical measurements was originally attached to the Madras Jail Department and it was transferred to the control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras in 1894. This system was found to be not perfect and it was discarded when the value and utility of finger prints became more firmly established, and till to-day the superiority of identification by means of finger prints remains unchallenged.

The first officer in-charge of the Madras State Finger Print Bureau, Sri E. A. Subramania Iyer, Inspector of Police and two clerks of the Police department were trained by Sir Edward Richard Henry, who devised the present system of classification, universally known as the Henry System. It may be of interest to know that Henry's book on the classification of finger prints was published only in 1900.

The experts from this Bureau commenced giving evidence in Courts regarding finger prints in the year 1898. The question of levying a fee for the services rendered by the experts in civil and private criminal cases was considered by the Government and orders to levy fees for such services were passed in 1905.

The Finger Print Bureau formed part of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras till 1905. On the formation of the Provincial C.I.D. in 1905, it was placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. In April 1942, during the general evacuation of offices from Madras on account of the War, the Finger Print Bureau was moved from Madras to Vellore, where it was housed in the buildings of the famous Vellore Fort. Since 1942, the Bureau is under the direct charge of the Principal, Police Training College, Vellore and the administrative control continues to vest in the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

The main functions of the Finger Print Bureau are the classification and recording of finger print slips of convicted persons, searching for the antecedents of the unknown arrested persons, locating absconders, identifying the culprits with the chance prints traced at the scene-of-crime and furnishing expert opinions regarding the genuineness or otherwise of disputed thumb impressions on documents.

With the progressive increase of work in all the branches, the strength of this Bureau was periodically augmented and now nearly 50 persons are employed in this institution. The usefulness and scope of the Bureau have been greatly enlarged during the past 65 years of its existence. The statistics of the Bureau show that till 1st April 1959 the Finger Print Bureau has handled the finger print slips of 1,146,327 persons received for their convictions and another 1,492,600 finger print slips of arrested persons were searched in the records of the Bureau to ascertain their previous antecedents. Over a lakh of references are now being dealt with every year in the Finger Print Bureau.

The system of work and the organization was so well established long ago in the Vellore Bureau, that other States like the former Princely States of Cochin and Travancore, Mysore and the Colony of Ceylon formed

their Finger Print Bureaux on the model of this State's Finger Print Bureau with the help of the officers of this Bureau.

When presenting evidence in Courts on finger prints, photographic enlargements of the disputed and admitted thumb prints on documents or chance prints found at the scene-of-crime are prepared in the photographic section of this Bureau and points of identity are marked in them and presented to the Court, so that the Court, the Counsel and even a layman could follow the reasoning that led the Finger Print Expert to form his opinion. This method of presentation of evidence has added to the prestige and trustworthiness of the opinion of the Finger Print Expert and his evidence is now quite accepted as fool-proof and unerring. The Bureau often helped the Judiciary in determining the actual executants of documents like wills, promissory notes and other valuable deeds with disputed thumb impressions.

Besides the photographic accessories, the finger print Bureau has also a complete set of modern, up-to-date equipment and apparatus required for finger print work. In order to achieve high speed and accuracy in finger print work and to relieve the eye strain involved in visual searching there is a proposal to mechanize the process of searching by adopting electrical sorting machines and punched card system in finger print work, as has been done in some of the States in the U.S.A. The proposal is under active consideration and if the machines are installed in this Bureau, this institution will be the first in the Indian Union to mechanize the process of searching.

The Bureau tried three new methods of location during the last year and this and achieved signal success. These were—

(*a*) correlation of the M.O. method with the F.P. method, by calling for full list of M.O. criminals from investigating officers and District Intelligence Bureaux, and then checking scene of crime prints with these F.P. slips ;

(*b*) permutation of all possible patterns for unknown fingers (where three or more finger prints have been traced on objects), and checking slips coming under each of these classifications with the Scene-of-crime-prints ; and

(*c*) developing of sight-memory in searches by frequent catechism and then getting them to look for the patterns on the scene of crime prints amid the numerous slips disposed of by the searchers each day. In the last two years, the Bureau did colossal work in the three directions indicated and has achieved remarkable success. In 12 cases of Madras City, as many as 43,710 finger prints were compared with photographed imprints traced at the scenes of crime. In a single case of safe-cracking in a mill at Salem, 6 photographed imprints were compared with 12,720 finger prints and the palmar portion of the chance prints had to be compared with 2,540 palm prints and was successfully identified. In another case of house-breaking at Tiruchirappalli, nearly 5,000 finger prints of about 500 persons were compared and the culprit was finally detected.

A Single F.P. System (following the Battley Method) was started in this Bureau in 1936. This system fell into disuse after some years and was kept in abeyance due to various reasons. In 1956 it was revived and a single digit section was started in Madras City. The object of the system is to locate the criminals from stray, chance finger prints left by them on the objects handled by them at the scenes-of-crime. So far the Single finger prints of 2,574 house-breakers and house-thieves of Madras City have been brought on to record. The Section has been doing excellent work in the detection of crimes by co-ordinating its work with the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore and as many as 104 cases, i.e., representing 50 per cent of cases of house-breakings of Madras City in 1958, were identified and detected by means of finger print clues alone.

With the results achieved in Madras City, proposals have been formulated for starting similar single digit sections in important towns like Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore.

Police Officers from the districts have been given training in finger prints in the Finger Print Bureau in convenient batches since 1946. Most of the executive staff of the districts have gained a working knowledge of the F.P. system and have become finger-print minded. This Bureau has also been giving training in finger prints to the trainees in the Police Training College, Vellore and to the Cadet Sub-Inspectors recruited to the Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India.

The Finger Print Bureau, Vellore is the first in India to employ women as finger print searchers and it has on its roll seven of them as finger print technicians. It is a matter for great pride that never once had their opinion been challenged or their judgment found to be inaccurate.

Some recent interesting cases identified through change finger prints traced at scenes-of-crime are—

(i) In a case of grave burglary in the residence of Sri K. K. Raman, properties worth Rs. 30,000 were lost. Seven latent prints were traced on the objects found at the scene-of-crime and they were photographed. They were compared with the finger prints of nearly 500 ex-convicts listed by the investigating officers and found to be not identical with any of them. The matter was pursued by the Bureau and it was finally identified with that of Samuel alias Sankaran, who was not suspected by the investigators. The accused was apprehended and a considerable portion of the properties lost have been recovered. (The method used in this case was the sight memory method.)

A check up of the finger prints of the culprit in case No. (i) above, with the photographed scene-of-crime prints disclosed that the same individual was also responsible for another crime in Madras City.

(*Continued on page* 60.)

Worth its weight in gold

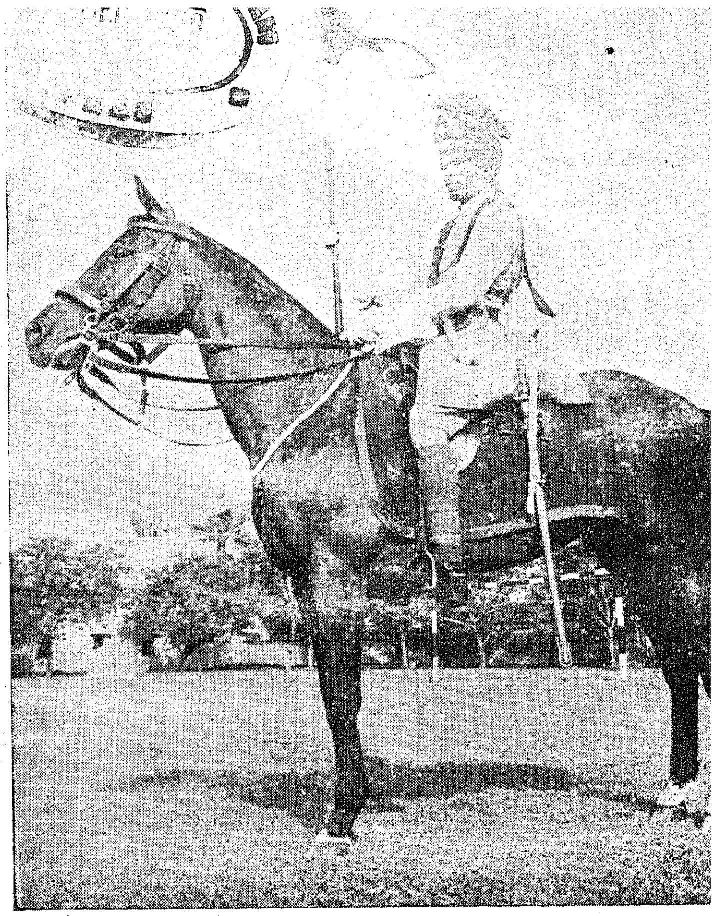
The Mounted Branch of Madras City Police

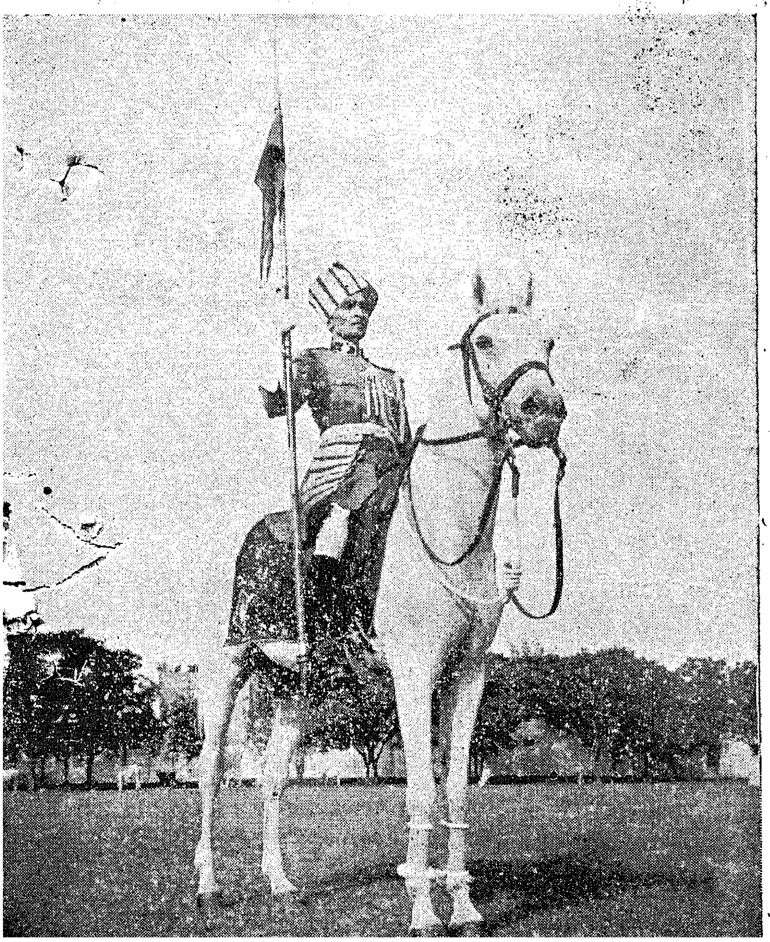
Between the Great Wars the Mounted Branch of the Madras City Police comprised of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors Troop, Sergeants Troop and the Sowar Troop.

Inspectors attached to the Law and Order Branch of the City Police were mounted as were also select Sub-Inspectors. All the Sergeants of Law and Order were mounted.

The officers patrolled their respective divisions in the mornings from 6 to 8 and in the evening from 4 to 6 mounted.

The Sowar Troop and spare horses were stabled at the Headquarters Stables, Harris Road, under the charge of the Sergeant-Major, Mounted Branch, where there were ample facilities for the training and re-training of horses and men. The Sergeant-Major was assisted by a select Sergeant known as the Remount Sergeant for training new remounts, obtained from agents dealing in Australian horses in Madras and Calcutta.





All the three Troops of Mounted Officers and Sowars paraded weekly under the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, for Troop Drill.

In 1940 the Mounted Police was reorganized and there were Sowar Troop of one Daffadar, three Lieutenant Daffadars, 16 Sowars and a V.R. of three Sowars with 43 horses under the Sergeant-Major, Mounted Branch. All the horses were stabled at the Headquarters Stables ; 15 of these horses were kept available for Sergeants when required for duties in divisions such as procession control, bandobust at meeting, etc., to be requisitioned by Divisional Inspectors.

Owing to lack of replacement, the strength of horses fell to 26 for the use of the Sowar Troop and select Gazetted Officers.

In 1948, the Madras Governor's Body Guard was disbanded and some of the serviceable horses and also the State Coach were transferred to the Mounted Branch and the Mounted Branch took over the ceremonial duties for the State Drive occasions.

When the Raj Bhavan acquired an open State Car for the use of the Governor on ceremonial occasions, the State Coach was ordered to be auctioned, but the then Governor Sri Prakasa ordered that such a historical item should not suffer degradation, and instructions were received that it be handed over to the Madras Museum where it can be seen today.

(Continued on page 63.)

(*Continued from page 20*)

study of false evidence with reference to the behaviour of the many calls of the human brain. We have been content to accept the Polygraph—a simple affair related to basic human reactions of the respiratory and circulatory systems of the human body and the electrical conductivity of the skin—as the very ultimate thing devised for studying a lie, and so on. That we now stand at the mere threshold of Police Science and that a lot more remains to be done and studied and that the Universities can help in future researches are all, in my humble opinion, very clear. It is high time that our Universities took the matter in hand and devised remedial measures for this state of affairs.

A suggestion that I would make with regard to the introduction of Police subjects in Colleges and Universities is that, in addition to practical, theoretical and laboratory work, the students should join together and discuss Police subjects among themselves under the watchful eyes of the professor. This method—"Conference method" or "Symposium method" as it is called—is an acknowledgedly better way of teaching a subject. This is particularly recommended for students at the college level, who will evidently be the future officers, since the students are stimulated, guided and put in the proper way by the Conference leader. Such a system will lead to increased organizational effectiveness and improved morale. In short "it will tend to stimulate supervisory motivation".

A few words, in this connection, addressed mainly to our administrators, would not be out of place. A country usually gets the type of Police force it deserves—and pays for. Our administrators have to carefully study and realize the futility of having a non-specialized and cheap force. While I advocate that the University must step in and provide for Police Science in its curriculum and thus offer for the force a first-class field for recruitment, I also want to emphasize that the pay scales and conditions of service should be made adequate and attractive in order to make the best talent seek an entry into the Force. It is false and harmful economy to have improperly paid and inadequately equipped Police Units in the States. It is not sought to be denied that the Police of a country is certainly a liability on its exchequer. But the protection of the individual rights of a person and his property and the preservation of the public peace are a social obligation of the State and the debit on the exchequer on account of policing is quite reasonable and necessary. Even redoubtable champions of human liberty like John Stuart Mill and Thorean have expressed this opinion in unmistakable terms in their writings. Obviously, the expenditure on the Police budget cannot be reduced below a certain minimum if the citizen wants his liberty and rights secured and assured for him. The State should only aim at spending the amount in the most proper manner and should not attempt at avoiding necessary expenditure on this head. Niggardliness here would tantamount to being penny-wise and pound-foolish. By all means, let our administrators and our public insist on better and still better results, but let them be prepared to pay for them. The citizen can and should help to reduce the expenditure on the Police by regulating his conduct.

The crime level being what it is, and the regard or disregard for Law and Order that our citizen has being what they are, it is unwise to save expenditure on the Police budget. Also, five badly paid or badly equipped men in a force can hardly do as much work as three well-paid and well-equipped men can. It is high time that our administrators re-examined this problem in the light of these facts.

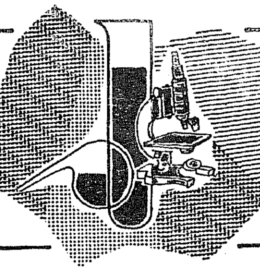
To use Mathew Arnold's language, the '*pro unum est necessarium*' of the present day is a well-equipped and well-paid Police force in all States of our country. We can even afford to reduce the numerical strength and redistribute the present expenditure so that each member of the Police Force is paid better and is given better facilities. That the increased pay may give commensurate returns, the Universities have to plan proper curricula for courses in Criminalistics in their colleges and place at the disposal of Government a host of well-trained students for making a choice from in the matter of appointments to the country's police force. The Universities themselves will stand to gain much by taking this step, because it will stimulate thinking in the right direction on the part of the students and will also tend to reduce student-indiscipline in the colleges. It is but a few months since I have been out of college, and having both been a student of psychology and having intimately watched student reactions whenever the Police interfered with them, I have often felt that the situation was one which could be remedied by a few simple expedients. May the Pundits and the present-day professional policemen ponder these thoughts which then occurred to me and which I have put down in black and white for their benefit.

(*Continued from page 12*)

The strangeness of it all struck me and I could hardly believe myself when, for the first time, I was offered a seat and he spoke in kind terms of encouraging affection. "My friend, I tried to break your back all these three months and you have stood manfully", he said. Never did I feel more light and lithe, never before were words so kindly spoken that touched the roots of affection. In one of his moments of rare abandon later, I asked him the reason why I have had such a raw start with him. He confided that my predecessor traded on his lenience and even smoked before him without permission! I wondered why innocent me should have been the scapegoat for the sins of another!

The parting came; I had finished training. He came up to me and said, "Hiss, but don't sting". Words good and true. Since then, I have in my humble way practiced this and it has paid dividends. This grand man has ever been the envy of his European colleagues. Such was the training I have had in the Andhra Desa. I always treasure its memories. How could I forget the lessons I learnt at the infancy of my career? Andhra was the cradle of my professional career. She is a separate entity and a State now, but that cannot erase the pleasant memories I have had.

THE TEST TUBE HELPS THE BATON



Dr. A. R. NATARAJAN,
Chemical Examiner to Government of Madras.

AND

R. VIRARAGHAVAN,
Research Assistant to Chemical Examiner, Madras.

The Chemical Examiner's Department at Madras is running its 110th year of existence. From the available records it is found that the Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras, was in existence in the year 1849 and he was also designated as "Chemical Examiner at the Presidency". He appears to have been under the control of the "Medical Board", Fort St. George, and one Surgeon, T. Key, was occupying the post of the Chemical Examiner in October 1849.

He was the consultant for the Military Board at Fort St. George, Madras, as well as the "Gun Carriage Manufactory", Madras. He has often been consulted on various matters like wood preservation, economical manufacture of drugs from indigenous plants, etc.

The first recorded report on medico-legal analyses is the one issued on 3rd December 1849 to the "Zillah Surgeon", Chicacole, on the examination of stomach and contents and two other articles. It is interesting to note that by the method of analysis available in those days the Chemical Examiner did not detect any poison in the first two articles sent. Regarding article 3, he states "The circumstances under which it was collected, the exposure to which the matter was subjected and the fact of more than one individual having had the handling of it all concur in rendering it impossible that any result could be arrived at from its inspection and examination which could be taken hold of and used in evidence against the suspected person". He concludes the report by saying "From the symptoms detailed by you, I am decidedly of opinion that if any poison was administered to the deceased it was 'aconite' . . . a very deadly vegetable poison, but for the presence of which we have no chemical tests".

Most of the tests conducted were for mineral poisons and the common poisons detected were Arsenic, Mercury and Antimony. From 1854 onwards the Chemical Examiner was analysing water for potability. Subsequently the Chemical Examiner was requested to undertake the analyses connected with excise and prohibition as well as miscellaneous articles sent by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras. Thus by about the year 1895 the Chemical Examiner was examining articles in cases of suspected human and cattle poisoning and blood and seminal stains under "Medico-legal investigation". Under "Miscellaneous analyses" he was examining articles like counterfeit coins, intoxicating liquor, narcotic drugs, petroleum and its products, water, inks, etc.

Even as early as 1895 the Chemical Examiner seems to have had the problem of receiving articles improperly packed or preserved and not furnishing the necessary case history or information by the investigating and forwarding officers. The Chemical Examiner has repeatedly sent circulars pointing out the irregularities. These seemed to have had good effect, and in the Annual Report for the year 1895, the Chemical Examiner observes "While six or seven years ago, hardly a week passed without cases coming up for examination badly preserved and without regard to identification of the articles sent, such instances are now the exception. The forwarding officers seem to better appreciate the necessity of strictly complying with all the required formalities." With increasing volume and variety of work year by year, the Chemical Examiner seems to have felt the dearth of working accommodation. The laboratory was confined more or less to two rooms with a floor space of about 1,300 square feet. So in the year 1896 the Chemical Examiner says "I wish to mention that the working accommodation in this laboratory has been very severely strained of late and that portions of work in progress had in several instances to be stopped and postponed on account of overcrowding which took place with three analysts carrying on work of different sorts in the same rooms and often perforce on the same counters. On some occasions in which a large number of articles in medico-legal cases had to be examined, all other work had to be practically stopped for several days, the risk of accidents occurring or their examination being too great to permit of anything else being brought out of their cupboards for examination."

On account of the yearly increase in work of the Chemical Examiner under medico-legal investigation, the Government have ordered the transfer of excise work to Revenue Board's Laboratory in 1900. Similarly in the year 1908 the water analysis was transferred to the King Institute, Guindy. In the year 1900 analysis of explosives was undertaken in this laboratory.

By the year 1929 the analytical work connected with the Customs Department was also transferred to the Customs Laboratory thus leaving the Chemical Examiner to fully utlize his time for medico-legal and chemico-legal analyses.

For the past thirty years the Chemical Examiner is doing analyses almost exclusively for the police in the several medico-legal and chemico-legal cases. The varieties of cases in which articles are analysed comprise, cases of poisoning (both human and cattle), the examination of stains like blood, seminal, faecal, urine, saliva, milk, etc., miscellaneous medico-legal cases like skeletal remains, tissues in gun-shot cases, firearms and projecticles, hair (both animal and human), etc., miscellaneous chemico-legal cases like explosives, incendiaries, tool marks on objects, examination of textiles and dyes, telegraph and telephone wires, fibres, dust and dirt, trace evidence in hit and run cases, erased and obliterated numbers on objects, examination of sealing wax and adhesives.

Thus the Chemical Examiner's Department has begun to fulfil the need of a laboratory for scientific investigation of crime for the police. With the increasing complexity of crime and the ingenious ways adopted by criminals, science has come to play a prominent part in the solution of a crime. The scene of crime is no longer looked upon simply as a base for questioning witnesses. It may also be considered as a field laboratory site where traces of clue material can be discovered and made to give eloquent testimony at the trial. Very often cases are being presented in court, in which far too little investigation was done and the investigating officers have contented themselves with securing the few obvious witnesses and an effort to obtain a confession from the prisoner. This may be due to a lack of knowledge as to what to look for, what possible defences to guard against and a lack of appreciation of the importance of promptly securing all available physical evidence and transmitting them to the expert for examination and opinion. Expert and scientific proof have progressed to such an extent that the investigating officer who does not avail himself of this valuable aid is hopelessly out of date. Every investigator should know the nature of assistance that the sciences and expert knowledge can give him, what to expect of an expert and what not to expect of an expert and what to present to an expert for his examination. There is hardly a science which will not at times be of real assistance to the investigator.

Science not only helps in solving a crime but has a unique place in evidence. Else and Garrow state "Every Police officer of experience is well acquainted with the frailty and uncertainty of the human element in witnesses and of their contradictory assertions, particularly in those cases where evidence is merely that of observation, whereas in those cases where the evidence is the result of expert examination of matter or material connected with the offence, the expert by reason of his knowledge and technique, may read and interpret evidence which is not the opinion of a fallible mind but is the direct and accurate interpretation of the infalliable law of nature."

The Chemical Examiner's Department has all along been independent of the Police Department in its set up and administration, and this has enhanced the value of the reports as a piece of evidence. Speaking of such independent laboratories, Else and Garrow, who are themselves Police officers, state "The greatest value of science for the purpose of evidence lies in the fact that in almost all criminal cases, the evidence should come not from the officer connected with the case or from an expert connected with the police but from an expert witness who has no official connexion with the police. The value of such evidence is enhanced a hundredfold by its disinterestedness. Every phase of crime to which scientific examination is applied, provides a bulwark of safety for the innocent which in its certainty is equal to the sureness of detection when dealing with the actual criminal."

Training facilities.

The Chemical Examiner's Department is the only laboratory in South India where training in Forensic analyses is given both to Forensic scientists (medical officers and chemists) and police officers. The training was given to officers from neighbouring States as well as from Ceylon. In addition, till recently, specialized lectures on Forensic sciences were given to the officers and cadets at the Police Training College, Vellore. The medical officers of this State are also getting the benefit of annual refresher lectures by this department. Periodical visits by police officers to this laboratory are also arranged to enable the police officers to observe first hand the why and how of the various examinations done here and to know the part they have to play as field officers in the scientific investigation of crime.

(*Continued from page* 22)

Minister of Madras laid the foundation stone for a school building and also a Maternity Centre in this village. With the co-operation and aid of the villagers both these buildings were completed. The school building was declared open by Srimathi Durghabai Deshmukh on 1st January 1958 and the Maternity Centre building was declared open on 27th December 1958 by Sri G. B. Pant, Union Home Minister. Both of them were full of praise for the constructive role played by the Madras City Police.

Several schemes are under consideration for inclusion in the programme of work for 1959. They are :—

(i) Providing water-supply to Nazarethpet village.

(ii) Constructing a school building and a Harijan colony in Veeraraghavapuram village.

(iii) Construction of roads connecting Mettupalayam, Paruthupettu and Tiruverkadu villages of the main road—this work is now in progress.

(iv) Repairs to irrigation tanks and channels in Chingleput district.

These contributions of Madras City Police to the development and welfare of the villages have won them considerable regard and esteem from the general public.

They do not carry Lathis

"May I help you" Squad

In accordance with the instruction given by the Inspector-General of Police in the course of his address to the City Police Officers on 25th January 1957, the 'May I Help You' squads were formed in Madras City on 30th October 1957 in four centres, one in each range of the City Police. Each squad consists of two Head Constables and six Police Constables drawn from various stations within the range. Special care is taken to select the best men possible, taking into consideration their personal record of services and their aptitude for special work. The men move on cycles and they do not carry lathies. To distinguish themselves from the other policemen, they wear a special badge on their left shoulder. The badge is in the shape of a shield with "May I Help You" inscribed over a pair of shaking hands, indicating the Police fraternising with the public. The squad works under the direct supervision of the Sub-Inspector and the Inspector concerned. Normally they work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. in two shifts. A separate General Diary is maintained and the work turned out by the squad is entered therein.

Information of all important matters required by the public have been collected and kept in each centre and the men of the squad get themselves thoroughly acquainted with the information before they move out for duty. Some of the duties performed by the squads in Madras City are given below :—

Giving information in all important matters regarding addresses of leading personalities and public institutions, timings of buses, trains, ships and places of interest, hotel, etc., whenever they are approached by the members of the public for the same.

Making door-to-door enquiries in one or two streets each day regarding the needs of the public of the locality and to help them as far as possible in their requirements.

Posting themselves in front of important Railway stations, bus stops, temples and hospitals giving directions to people and furnishing them with whatever information they require.

Helping the aged, the infirm and the children to cross roads in busy thoroughfares during peak hours.

Very often the squads are educated on the lines in which the London Policemen work, whose ideals have earned universal approbation. As far as possible the squads in the City try their utmost to help the public on the above lines.

Some of the outstanding items of good work done by the 'May I Help You' squads of the City Police are narrated below for information :—

A woman with Rs. 4,000 worth of jewellery on her, lost her way and could not find the house of her brother. She was brought to the Police station, taken care of till her brother could be traced and handed over safely to her brother, a railway servant.

A lady in France whose letter to her friends in Madras was returned undelivered, sent it to the Commissioner of Police for locating her friends and this was done after sustained enquiries for over a month. The work was very much appreciated by the lady.

A child aged 4 years was left by her parents at Washermanpet uncared for. Efforts were made to trace her parents at Vepery and the child was finally handed over to her parents after duly advising them.

I have been watching the Madras Police with fatherly affection for over thirty-five years. Gilbert says "The policeman's lot is not a happy one". Indeed he is right. Few realize what a tremendous amount of work has to be done by the Police in order to maintain Law and Order, detect crime, escort V.I.Ps. and so on. It is to the credit of Madras that our Police leads all other States and indeed many other countries also in crime detection, in the maintenance of law and order and in general, smart work. One has only to watch the Police dogs at work to realise Madras's supremacy! There has been steady improvement in the morale of the Police force. The Police have to identify themselves closely and completely with the common man. It is not proper for an officer to be complacent and think that everything is well with the Police. He should ever strive towards perfection. The Police are here to protect the law-abiding common man and not to persecute him and every law-abiding individual has a right to walk in the streets with his head in the air with the confidence that he will not be molested either by the malefactor or by the Police. Finally, I should like to see the Police taking a bigger share in social service, in Community Development work and all those pursuits which will help to identify him with a real Socialistic Welfare State.

W. R. S. SATTHIANADHAN.
Chief Secretary to Govt., Madras.

Luck? . . . Or? . . .

H. BROWN,

Retired Superintendent of Police.

Is detection mainly dependent on a stroke of luck or a correct marshalling of preliminary facts and intelligent approach to the case?

The following three of several instances from the author's experience are indicative of the latter:—

During the Pongal festival of 1934, a parcel said to contain dolls was booked from Egmore Railway Station to Karunkuzhi Railway Station, Chingleput district, by a night train, to self. The parcel was unclaimed at the latter station.

Due to foul smell emanating from the parcel the matter was reported to the local Police who had the parcel opened in the presence of the local Sub-Magistrate and doctor and found the body of a woman in a decaying condition. An autopsy was held. Death was due to strangulation. The body was photographed and buried after the inquest. The clothing, ornaments on the body, the packing material and all other useful material evidence were collected and the case transferred to Madras for investigation, as the parcel was booked from Madras.

The case was taken up by the Crime Branch of the City Police for investigation. The case was diligently approached to first establish the identity of the body.

Crime and occurrence sheets for about a year were carefully and intelligently perused for missing women, answering to the description of the deceased which was fully furnished at the inquest. The closest description found was that of a Brahmin woman, by name Seethammal, of China Bazaar Road, who had been abducted by one Ramanujam, ex-village munsif of Karunkuzhi, who was once a co-tenant with Seethammal and her husband. The latter was sent for and shown the photograph, ornaments and wearing apparel which draped the deceased and he identified them as that of his abducted wife. The tailor who had stitched some of the special items of clothing identified them.

Search parties finally located Ramanujam in a Western style boarding house in Georgetown with cropped head and Western style costume, preparing to leave for Rangoon.

He was charged and convicted on mere circumstantial evidence.

Later, this case gave rise to a Full Bench ruling of the Madras High Court on section 27 of the Evidence Act.

Another example of intelligent marshalling of preliminary facts leading to detection is as follows:—

About two decades ago there occurred a series of thefts and daylight burglaries in hostels, etc., in Madras. During the investigation of a case in the Central Y.M.C.A., Georgetown, in which a room was burgled during day time, a thorough search for clues revealed a vernacular newspaper lying on a verandah bench, some distance from the room. A name and address was found on the newspaper. With this information, the Record Section of the City Police was consulted and it was established that the name and address on the newspaper was that of a "Known Depredator" of the Royapettah Police Station. He was traced, but furnished no clue about the stolen property. Pawn shops in Royapetta were checked and several valuable items of property pledged by him were traced. These items were traced to reported and unreported cases, which had occurred in hostels and hospitals in Madras.

The "Modus Operandi" of this criminal, while visiting hospitals and hostels for crime apparently was to squat on corridor benches reading a newspaper to escape detection awaiting an opportunity to commit offences. The mistake in leaving back the newspaper with his name and address at the scene of crime brought about his downfall.

In April 1939, a victim of torture of Sri Shanmugasundaram Gramani, an owner of race horses and Abkari Contractor of Ice House, Madras, was produced at the Crime Branch, City Police, and her statement was recorded and registered as a case of suspicious death, as she happened to mention that another servant woman Narasima by name of the Gramani's household had been tortured by beating and killed, at about the time of the "Aravathimoovar" festival, Mylapore, 1939. Further investigation was hampered for want of the "Corpus Deliciti".

A systematic check of all burial and cremation grounds in the City for clandestine disposal of any corpse was made by the investigating staff and it was found that a short while after the offence, a female corpse said to be unclaimed, found lying on the Ice House Road pavement, was buried in the Mylapore burial ground.

In pursuing this matter it was revealed that the Gramani and his wife had heavily bribed the clerk of the burial ground who got the vettiyans (servants of the Mylapore burial ground) to remove the body of Nara-

sima packed in jute bags, clandestinely at dusk one evening and bury it. The vettiyans scenting foul play suitably marked the grave.

Exhumation of the body was conducted under Magisterial orders in the presence of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Madras, who looked to the careful removal of earth without damage to the body. Due to the close proximity of the sea, sapponification had set in.

A post-mortem examination was held and the wearing apparel of the victim and packing material carefully preserved.

Post-mortem examination revealed systematic linear fractures of several bones of the body in keeping with the evidence of eye-witnesses, that the deceased was beaten by the sadist Gramani with a casuarina log.

Close examination of the wearing apparel consisting of half a saree found on the body tallied with the other half found on the victim on whose statement the case was registered. A textile expert proved that both the pieces constituted one saree on which the dhoby mark tallied with that found on accused's clothing. Besides, owning race horses, the accused used to purchase bran in jute bags bearing distinctive marks of the manufacturers. The bags used for packing the body bore similar marks to empty ones found in the accused's residence.

The case ended in conviction on direct as well as circumstantial evidence at a special trial and the medical evidence was highly contested.

In conclusion, it is definite that an intelligent approach and correct marshalling of preliminary facts of a case are sure to lead to success.

(*Continued from page 43*)

an extension building to the existing project building at Kaniambadi village, Vellore taluk. The work will be completed soon.

"May I help you" squad is functioning at three different places in the district now, viz., Vellore, Vaniambadi and Tiruvannamalai. The strength of the squad at each centre is one head constable and four Police constables found from the existing station strength. This squad has been functioning well and has been found to be very useful.

At Salem.

A Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society for the benefit of the wives of the Policemen started functioning from 5th May 1957. There are 393 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 413. The society provides work for the Policemen's wives during their spare hours and also to augment the meagre salary of the Policemen. Besides, being benefited by the wages of their labour, they have the advantage of having learnt a useful handicraft. The members are regularly attending and learning the following cottage industries which the society provides:—

Cotton carpet weaving, korai mat weaving (since discontinued), tailoring, embroidery and garment making, Ambar Charka spinning and towel weaving.

The society has built two sheds to provide accommodation one at Komarasamipatti and another at Gugai adjacent to the Police lines. The two work-sheds each measuring 100 feet by 40 feet with side walls and flooring with brick and lime were constructed by men of the Armed Reserve. The society has the following machineries and equipment for imparting the above-mentioned training to the members:—

	Numbers.
Carpet looms	17
Korai mat looms	10
Usha Sewing Machines	2
Dhoti loom	1
Sari loom	1
Towel loom	2

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, was kind enough to donate a sum of Rs. 2,000 from the State Police Families Welfare Committee.

In the year 1957–58, the society produced goods to the value of Rs. 3,100 and sold to the extent of Rs. 4,200 and paid wages to the members to the tune of Rs. 544. In the year 1958–59, the society produced goods to the value of Rs. 4,806 and sold to the extent of Rs. 5,212 and paid wages to the members to the tune of Rs. 1,080. It is seen from the above figures that the society is gradually increasing its business.

The Superintendent of Police has addressed the Inspector-General of Police that the society is manufacturing cotton carpets by the Police-women and that the society can undertake the bulk supply of carpets required by the Police Department. If a portion of the requirements of carpets, of this department, is purchased from the society it will be encouragement to the families of the Policemen who come under the low income group and this will definitely improve the present economic standard of this group, apart from being a standing income to the womenfolk. The Government after a careful consideration of all aspects involved ordered for the supply of carpets by the Police Department and allotted 5 per cent to be supplied by the society up to the total requirements.

Efforts are being made for further improvement. Since the society is financially handicapped at present, it has dropped further schemes. If Government aid is forthcoming other than a loan, the society can play an active part in raising the economic condition of the Policemen and their families which will go a long way in raising the standard of living of an important section of the public in a Welfare State.

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force and to order a judicial enquiry, the Police lose their nerve and, on the next occasion when a similar contingency arises, they do not rise to the occasion. The Magistrate or the Member of Government should weigh the consequences very seriously before taking extreme measure; but once his mind is made up, it is, in my opinion, his bound and duty to stand by those who are only carrying out his policy and his orders. So deeply have I felt that on a particular occasion in Travancore, when I was Dewan of that State, I made up my mind that the aid of the Military was necessary to supplement the efforts of the Police in putting down a series of violent demonstrations accompanied by collection of arms. In order to infuse the right spirit of responsibility in the Military and the Police, I requested the Ruler of Travancore to invest me with a military commission so that the responsibility for any measure that was taken may be directly attributable to me and was not shoved by me on to the shoulders of the Inspector-General of Police or his subordinates.

To sum up, it may be emphasised that the morale and behaviour of the Police typify and are proportionate to the calmness, strength and sympathy of the Government in office and are also a reflection of the temper and law-abiding outlook of the public.

Police Centenary Celebrations at Madurai.

Nine retired Police officials and three constables, presently serving in the Madurai Police Force were honoured for meritorious services at a parade marking the inauguration of the State Police Centenary Week celebrations.

Mr. M. Balakrishna Menon, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, presented their medals.

Among the retired officials honoured were three octogenarians, Ponniah Servai, Muthu Pillai and Chelliah Pillai, who, during their long careers in the Madurai Police Force, in the early part of this century, won more than 20 awards each.

Later, Mrs. Balakrishna Menon laid the foundation-stone of a colony for the sweepers in Armed Reserved Police Lines. Costing about Rs. 16,000 the colony will have 23 houses, to be built by the labour *contributed* by policemen.

Police Centenary celebrations at Coimbatore :

The week-long Madras State Police Centenary celebrations commenced with an impressive parade in which men belonging to the Coimbatore Armed Reserve took part.

Mr. S. Moni, Collector, unfurled the National Flag, and took the salute at the march-past. The Collector presented a purse to Mr. Santha Mian Saheb, a 92-year old retired police constable, hailing from Udumalpet, on behalf of the Coimbatore District Police Centenary Committee.

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per minute. And this was the opportunity which Srinivasa Rao was waiting for. He trained up five Sub-Inspectors within six months and they passed creditably tests at 80 and 90 words per minute held on 29th and 30th January 1910. The test was conducted by a committee consisting of the late Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, then Secretary to the Board of Revenue and Mr. C. A. Saiter, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government. The former, a devoted student of Pitman's Shorthand besides being a scholar and linguist, has paid glowing tributes to the talents of Srinivasa Rao in inventing the Tamil system. He has declared that this system is superior not only to system of Tamil Shorthand devised by some others but also to similar systems for Bengalee, Marathi, Hindustani, etc. The *Madras Mail,* the *Hindu,* the *Indian Patriot* and the *Swadesamitran* also expressed their appreciation of the efforts of Srinivasa Rao. In recognition of his services, the Government of Madras granted him an honorarium of Rs. 500 and conferred on him, later, the title of Rao Sahib. Of course, those who passed the tests were awarded money prizes. The Government also encouraged Srinivasa Rao to publish similar text books in Telugu and Kanarese Shorthand also, the materials for which he had prepared. His inventions have stood the test of time and lent themselves to improvements by others suggested by experience and expediency as in the case of Pitman's Shorthand. Students of his system are able to write speeds of 100 words per minute accurately, a speed comparable to 150 words per minute in English Shorthand. However, Srinivasa Rao was snatched away prematurely by the cruel hand of death in 1924, but for which he might have published advanced books on Shorthand in the Dravidian languages analogous to Pitman's. Those who follow his system are faring well in modern times both in the legislature and at public meetings where speeches are being delivered at high speeds and have earned the appreciation of speakers. And it has a good future and increasing utility.

A PYTHON!

On this sunny and hot July evening in England I am reminded of another particularly hot and windless day, also in July, whilst camping at Ulundurpet. Some Koravars had brought me a python for which I had asked, and after handling the snake I closed the deal at an exorbitant Rs. 5 ; but he wants to argue when one is heavy with sleep and the temperature over 100 degrees. The skin was sent to Madras for tanning. But my own skin got suddenly cold on reading the letter acknowledging the snake skin. " Dear Sir ", and the letter went on " we acknowledge receipt of the snake skin, but beg to point out that it was that of a Russel's Viper and not that of a python ". Is it any wonder that I did not touch another snake dead or alive for some years ?

R. R. B. Truscott.

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on the highway for a longer period than is permissible, for example, and returning to find a Policeman standing near it, they will become very aggressive, very rude and, frequently, very silly. Apart from casting veiled hints regarding the legitimacy of his birth, and suggesting that he will gain rapid promotion through having caught them in a trifling offence, they will loudly deplore his tendency to harass poor, unfortunate and entirely innocent citizens !

Whenever a Policeman encounters such a person, he should, if possible, be even more courteous than he normally would be. In the first place, nothing will annoy the irate person more, and secondly, it is possible that this rudeness may be a deliberate attempt to make the Policeman lose his temper. If he does so, not only will he look ridiculous, but he will be in danger of saying or doing something which he may subsequently regret. There is no acceptable excuse for a Policeman being rude to anyone. It is part of his job to accept, cheerfully, the very occasional rudeness which he has to meet in the course of his duty.

No matter how difficult or unpleasant some part of Police work may be, it can always be done courteously. A short time ago, when the members of a class from this Centre visited a local Magistrate's Court, they heard an excellent example of the good feeling which can be established between the Police and the public. The clerk read a letter from a woman defendant, pleading guilty to the charge and containing a postscript which read: " It was almost a pleasure to have been summoned by such a young, good-looking, charming and courteous Policeman ! " It is obvious that not all members of the Service can qualify for the first two adjectives, but all can do their work in such a way as to merit the bestowal of the last two ! The reputation of his Force, and of the Service as a whole, rests with each individual member of it. How often has one heard someone say: " What a splendid body of Police they have at . . . ! " and, after agreeing, one has enquired why the person speaking thinks so, only to find that, perhaps several years ago, they had some contact with a Policeman in that area who was cheerful, courteous and helpful. Ever since then, they have continued to speak well of the whole of that Force. On the other hand, unfortunately, one sometimes hears derogatory remarks regarding the Police of a certain area and finds that the adverse opinions expressed are based solely on the fact that a single Policeman there had, at some time, been rude, aggressive or unhelpful to the aggrieved person.

The majority of the people with whom the Policeman comes into contact are honest and law-abiding. Furthermore, the comparatively few whom he has to report or arrest are, in all probability, not wilful offenders. Apart from a small hard core of anti-social, persistent and deliberate wrong-doers, those who commit offences invariably do so through carelessness, thoughtlessness or ignorance. This applies especially to road traffic offences. No motorist has ever stopped his car, looked around and said, " Now, let me see, where can I leave my car to ensure that it causes the greatest possible obstruction and danger ? " What happens is that, on reaching the shop, office or place at which he intends to call, he leaves his car as near as possible to it, giving no thought to the fact that, as it is near a junction or a bend, he is creating danger and breaking the law.

It is equally certain that no man has ever said to his wife: " What a lovely day, my dear. Let's go out and drive to the danger of the public for a couple of hours ! " He may say: " What a lovely day, my dear. Let's go for a run in the car." She readily agrees and then, full of the joy of living engendered by the loveliness of the day, he drives too quickly round a bend, crosses the white line and collides with a vehicle coming the other way. He hadn't the slightest intention of doing so, of course. Such offences are the result of carelessness and not malice. Therefore, when a Policeman is dealing with such people, he should do so quite firmly, but always sympathetically. He should never create the impression that he is enjoying doing so.

Truthfulness is another virtue which is essential in a Policeman, and continual stress is laid on two aspects of it in relation to the young Policeman's work. Firstly, in his Police career—and particular during his probationary period—he will make mistakes. No one is infallible and no one will expect him to be so. If he is truthful regarding any slip he makes, all will be well. If he makes an honest mistake, and he admits it, then every one of his colleagues—from his Chief Constable downwards—will, if it is necessary, do everything possible to help him. But if he endeavours to cover up a mistake by lying, then he will cut the ground from under the feet of those who could put the matter right.

Secondly, he will frequently be called upon to give evidence and generally before doing so, he will be required to take the oath. This procedure should never be regarded as a mere formality—just a few words to be spoken before he can commence his evidence—and he should never be tempted to deviate from the strict and absolute truthfulness which the taking of an oath involves. By reason of the high reputation which the Police have established, the Courts of this country have grown to expect a Policeman's evidence to be true. But, although the Judge, the Recorder, the Jury or the Magistrates may believe him, if he is not speaking the truth, there will always be at least one person in the Court, besides himself, who will know that he is a liar—the prisoner or defendant.

On the whole, there is very little animosity between the criminal and the Policeman in this country. Providing a man has been convicted by fair and honest evidence, he bears little or no ill-will. Indeed, frequently one of the first persons to whom a criminal comes when he is released from prison is the Policeman whose skill put him behind prison walls. It is no secret that good crime detection is frequently based on " information received ", and it is equally well-known that much of this information is received from criminals. It is, therefore, important from a purely practical point of view, as well as from the even more important moral one, that a Policeman should not antagonize his potential informants by bearing false witness against them.

Furthermore, the probationary constable is reminded that the legal profession of this country also has a reputation which is second to none. When his evidence is

being tested in cross-examination by a skilled solicitor or barrister, he will be in a very unhappy—and very dangerous—position if it is not strictly true. But, if he has spoken the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, then he has nothing to fear from the most severe gruelling by the greatest Queen's Counsel in the land.

The integrity of the Policeman must be above question, despite the fact that probably no member of the community has greater opportunities for wrong-doing than he. The probationer is, no doubt, amazed to find how careless people are with their property, and astonished by the number of occasions on which he will find something which has been lost under circumstances where, if he was not strictly honest, he could retain it, and also by the frequency with which he will find lock-up premises insecure and so be provided with an easy opportunity for stealing. As with the vast majority of his colleagues, the temptation to do so will never enter his mind, but it is there and it has to be faced.

The young Policeman must be warned, too, to be chary of the person who wishes to give him something. Most citizens like the Policeman, but few will wish to give him something for nothing without some ulterior motive. It may be the subconscious one of providing a sort of " insurance " against future contingencies which may arise. The shop-keeper who does not want to take the money for the newspaper or for the packet of cigarettes which a Policeman is buying may have purely altruistic motives, but it is very unlikely that he has!

From time to time, members of the Service fall from grace. When they do, the press makes a great splash about it, and one sees banner headlines " Policeman sent to Prison " or " P.C. Convicted of House-breaking " ! And that is splendid! Policemen are delighted to see these huge headlines, because they are clear proof that it is still unusual for a Policeman to offend. As long as the erring Policeman continues to rank with the concupiscent clergyman in attracting the full attention of the press the Service is safe. If ever the time comes when offences by Policemen are so common that the newspapers do not trouble to headline them, then it will be in grave danger of losing its reputation for integrity and so losing the confidence of the public.

The members of the Service are happy in regarding the attitude of our Courts towards Policemen who do wrong. It seems to be a generally accepted principle of British justice that the Policeman who is convicted of an offence should receive a greater punishment than the ordinary man who is similarly found guilty. This was demonstrated in the recently widely publicised Brighton case when four men were convicted of offences involving corruption. Two were sent to prison for two years and the other two (who were Policemen) for four years. Those who are trusted to set an example to other people must, of necessity, receive greater punishment when they fail to do so.

The children and young persons with whom the Policeman comes into contact in his daily work are, of course, the citizens of the future; the men and women upon whom he will be dependent for the support and co-operation which are essential to the proper performance of his duties. He should, therefore, do everything possible to cultivate their trust, their friendship and their respect. One hears and reads a great deal today regarding the problem of juvenile delinquency but, as in most cases, it is the minority which attracts attention. We rarely, if ever, hear or read anything of the hundreds of thousands of youngsters who lead normal, healthy, decent lives.

In his work on the streets, the Policeman can do a great deal to keep the younger generation free from moral and physical danger. He should keep in touch with them as much as he can—talk to them—take an interest in their doings—and make it clear to them that he is prepared to be their friend. A great deal of useful work in the prevention of juvenile crime is done by the clubs which are run by Police forces or at which Policemen give their services. Whilst the young Policeman will not have much spare time during his probationary period—two years of intensive study and really hard work—he should, when it is ended, give serious consideration to helping his colleagues at these clubs. Anything at all that he can do to build up a friendly attitude between the youth of his area and the Police will bear fruit a hundredfold.

Before he leaves the Training Centre, the probationary constable is told how important it is that his demeanour and attitude towards his Force colleagues should be watched carefully. It is impressed upon him that, despite the hard work he has done, and no matter how great is the ability he has shown, he has gained only a basic knowledge of some of the more elementary points of Police law and practice. During the remainder of his probationary period, he will continue to receive instruction. He will continue to build up his theoretical knowledge, with the help of his Force Training Officer he will be given experience of different departments of the Force and he will return to a District Training Centre for two further Courses—the Intermediate and Final Probation Courses.

But it is in his contacts with the older and more experienced Policemen with whom he will work that he will find the greatest opportunities for gaining useful knowledge. This applies, in particular to the " tutor " constables, those specially selected men who will show him around his beats and patrols at first. He should make it clear to them, by his eagerness and modest demeanour, that he is anxious to learn and fully conscious of their ability to teach him. Only thus will he gain the full benefit of the wealth of practical experience that they have had, and of the sound advice and guidance which they can give him.

Lastly, but by no means of least importance, the virtue of loyalty is strongly recommended to the young Policeman. He must be loyal to his colleagues, to his officers, to his Force and to the Police Service. But, above all, he must be loyal to himself; if he is, he cannot then be false to any man.

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'Simplification of Highway Traffic' states that there are four classes of persons who operate motor vehicles :—

(i) Those who know the regulations and are willing to obey them.

(ii) Those who do not know them but who would be disposed to obey them if they know them.

(iii) Those who know them and are not disposed to obey them.

(iv) Those who don't know the regulations and would not be disposed to obey them under any circumstances.

It is the last three classes of drivers who need to be educated to behave better realizing their responsibilities as citizens, to use the highways and cars safely and to observe the rules and regulations of the road. The Golden rule of driving : "Drive unto others as you would have others drive unto you", and the "three C's" of driving : "Courtesy, Caution and Commonsense" should be inculcated into their minds. Just as motorists must be educated to save their own lives and the lives of others, so must pedestrians. Traffic education and propaganda must be carried on in schools and colleges, at intersections, in localities where accidents are rampant, by displaying posters, charts and photographs, through the medium of Press and pictures, radio programmes, safety conferences, schools for drivers, Exhibitions and demonstrations and voluntary Safety First organizations. By such intensive and constant propaganda the people should be made to cultivate correct traffic habits and develope better road behaviour.

The increasing demand upon our Highways from the growing population, the imposition of modes of transportation not contemplated when they were created, bring about congestion, confusion and conflict resulting in heavy toll of traffic accidents. Accidents are complicated events, the causes of which may be (*a*) *direct*, due to delayed perception, speed, careless movement of pedestrians and carelessly boarding or alighting, (*b*) *remote*, due to inexperienced driving, bad maintenance of road, inadequate arrangement, lack of enforcement of Traffic Rules and absence of traffic signs and (*c*) *intermediary*, such as weather condition, muddy, slippery road and sharp curve. The most harmful nature of accidents of any type is their damage to people, because people are the one irreplaceable thing in the entire world. Property damage can be rectified ; financial loss can be compensated for, but physical injury and death are offered no replacement. If we are to have safety and protect people there should be intelligent traffic law enforcement. Records prove decisively that when traffic enforcement goes up accidents go down. The enforcement is the job of the Police. The Police have the twin functions of controlling traffic by ensuring free flow and of apprehending motorists who violate traffic laws. It is an accepted fact that traffic work like household work is monotonous, routine and continuous and that the control of traffic is a most thankless job. So a policeman assigned to traffic duty should understand his responsibility and discharge the duties tactfully. Firmness tempered with courtesy should be the motto of the traffic enforcement staff. Improvement in mobile patrol, intelligent marking of pedestrian crossings, proper placing of road signs and proper maintenance of statistics and accident charts for scientific planning are the salient features of enforcement.

It would be of interest to have a bird's-eye view of the traffic enforcement in Madras City. In Madras we have about 4,000 man-drawn rickshaws, 1,000 and odd cycle rickshaws and thousands and thousands of man-drawn handcarts and thousands of bullock carts all moving on our highways, where, between them, the fast moving motor vehicles also travel. The rickshaws and handcarts are a barbarous transport, which may otherwise be called slavery in disguise, contribute to most of our traffic problems. During the course of the past 10 years the number of motor vehicles has increased from 7,000 to 18,000 and the population has increased from 9 lakhs to 17 lakhs in Madras. New roads have been laid, new colonies have sprung up and traffic problems have extended to several new centres of the City.

The Traffic Control in the City of Madras is done by the following methods :—

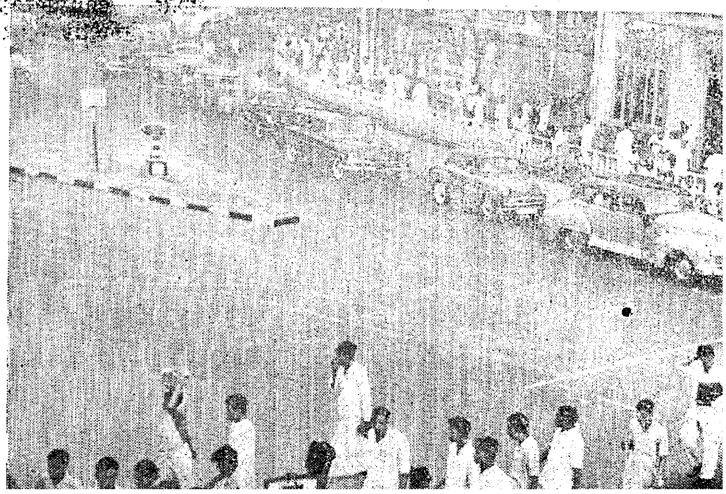
(*a*) Hand signals by Traffic constables at important intersections of roads.

(*b*) Light signals at nights, viz., Broadway and General Hospital junctions.

(*c*) Automatic light signal at the junction of Dr. Nair Bridge and Egmore High Road.

Besides the above, there are fixed pedestrian crossings at important places like Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Law College, Mount Road, Thousand Lights, General Hospital Road, etc., manned by constables for the safety of public. In order to ensure free flow of traffic in congested areas like Georgetown and Kothawal Chavadi certain restrictions such as (*a*) One-way

The heavy Flow of Traffic in Mount Road.



traffic, (*b*) No parking area, (*c*) Time restrictions on movements of certain vehicles in certain areas, (*d*) Prohibition of the movements of certain types of vehicles on busy roads, and (*e*) No overtaking on bridges and narrow streets, have been imposed from time to time. To minimise accidents speed restrictions, traffic islands at junctions of roads, mandatory sign boards indicating the different cautions, etc., have been introduced. The speed of different types of motor vehicles at important parts of the City are being checked by laying traps frequently with modern equipments. Dual way and Double lane traffic have been permitted on Muthuswamy Iyer Road, Fortside Road and Mount Road respectively to ease congestion at peak hours. Further the 'Reversible lane' system by means of movable traffic cones has been introduced on Mount Road at Thousand Lights area to facilitate free flow of traffic during peak hours. Concrete railings on pavements of important portions of certain roads, have been erected to segregate pedestrians from Highway traffic, providing crossings at intervals indicated by mandatory sign boards. On wide portions of main roads "Lay byes" for buses at stopping places have also been provided to avoid obstruction to free flow of traffic. To enforce efficient control of traffic, surprise checks by Police Gazetted Officers are regularly conducted and suitable action taken against offenders. These surprise checks are in addition to the normal day-to-day checking by the controlling staff. All accidents, however minor they may be, are thoroughly investigated and disposed of on legal merits by the Investigation Branch, which works in five teams throughout 24 hours under the control of one Inspector. To educate public on road safety and sense, regular propaganda machinery is set up in Traffic Department :—

1. Propaganda by mobile van.

2. Propaganda by head constables at important junctions with power mikes.

3. Displaying of slides in cinema theatres.

4. Instructing school children during school hours.

5. Educating the motor drivers by way of instructions and showing the common faults committed by other drivers.

In short the traffic problem can be compared to the observation about the weather attributed to Mark Twain —Everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it. Everybody's business must not be allowed to become nobody's business. The efficient maintenance of traffic control is dependent on the co-operative effort by the public, the motorists and the policemen. There should, therefore, be an all round co-operation to solve these all important traffic problems.

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(ii) A case of burglary occurred in the residence of the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli district and properties worth about Rs. 500 were lost. Two finger prints and a palm print were traced on the objects suspected to have been handled by the culprit which were developed and photographed at the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore. The photographed imprints were not identical with any of the finger prints of the suspected persons in this case. But an expert of the Bureau remembered the characteristics of one of the latent impressions and identified it with the finger prints of an ex-convict. The identification was radioed to the Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli and the accused was apprehended and most of the properties were recovered.

(iii) An iron-safe in the Rajendra Mills at Salem was broken open. The Finger Print Expert who was called to the scene, traced seven latent prints on the iron-safe and cash box, and he got them photographed. In this case also, the investigating officers felt that some of the workers of the Mill would be responsible for the offence. Hence, all the workers, numbering 1,272 persons were finger-printed and their palm prints were also taken for comparison. This was a colossal job of work, as six out of the seven photographed imprints had to be compared with as many as 12,720 finger prints and the palmar portion had to be compared with 2,544 palm prints. Ultimately, three of the prints were identified as those of the criminal concerned, a building cooly in the Mills.

(iv) A document containing a highly smudged finger impression, which was disputed in a court of law was received in the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, for expert examination and opinion. The document was purported to have been executed by an illiterate lady. She repudiated the execution of the document and denied the thumb print on the document. The court recorded her sample left thumb impression also and sent it as well as the smudge for comparison. The impression on the document was highly smudged having been taken with cart-grease. A casual examination showed that no opinion was possible, but when the impression was examined with light passed through it, the same smudged impression revealed the pattern and the characteristics. Thereupon the impression was photographed with light reflected on the back of the document at an angle of 45 degrees. The photograph so obtained showed very clearly the pattern and the characteristics of the impression. It was of a whorl pattern. The specimen left thumb-impression of the alleged executant is an entirely different pattern, namely, a loop.

This clearly indicated that the document was a faked one and the impression was a forgery. In this case, due entirely to the photographic technique evolved by the Madras State Finger Print Bureau it was possible to present the real facts to the court in a convincing manner. The opinion given by our Expert proved the bogus nature of the document.

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exhibitions and also to Government institutions. In the Binding Section records received from the various District Police offices are got bound.

A school is run with an Elementary Grade teacher. The inmates are taught to read and write. They are also taught elementary mathematics.

All inmates are fed with ragi kanjee at 7 in the morning. The midday meal consists of boiled rice with sambhar, a side dish of vegetables and buttermilk. A similar meal is also supplied to them at 6 p.m. Besides this, they are given a handful of groundnuts every day, mutton once a week and dried fish two days every week.

Every inmate is required to bathe daily and also take an oil-bath once a week. Female inmates are given coconut oil daily for dressing their hair.

The inmates have been divided into batches of 20 and each batch placed under a maistry, who also is an inmate. This maistry ensures that the inmates in his charge take their bath regularly and keep their clothing neat. He also marches them to the industrial sections, kitchen, etc., and maintains discipline among them.

There is a dispensary in this camp with a full-time Medical Officer of the grade of Junior Assistant Surgeon. He is assisted by a male nurse, pharmacist and a woman nursing orderly. The Medical Officer examines each inmate every fortnight and records his finding in the history sheet maintained for such purposes. Those who are found requiring more advanced treatment than can be given at this dispensary are sent to city hospitals for treatment. Government have recently sanctioned the allotment of a vehicle for transport of the inmates to city hospitals, courts, etc., and back.

About 100 able-bodied beggars are daily sent for providing manual labour for construction of roads in the neighbouring Mettupalayam and Paruthipattu villages in the Block Development area. There is also a proposal to utilize the service of the able-bodied beggars of this camp for silt clearance work in the supply channels and lakes lying in the vicinity of this camp. These beggars have provided manual labour for the construction of a Nursery School and a Maternity Home at Nazarethpet and a Harijan Colony at Kattupakkam.

All the inmates are allowed recreation in the evenings every day and also on Sundays and holidays. Volley Ball and Ring Tennis and other games are provided for them. A community radio set is also provided in this camp and this provides good entertainment for about two hours daily. Besides this, Sri Nagabushanam, the District Publicity Officer, Chingleput, now and then provides a film show.

Two hundred and eighteen inmates have been rehabilitated so far. A month before the date of discharge, intimations are sent to Public Works Department contractors and to other institutions which are likely to absorb these people.

The Collector of Madras, the Collector of Chingleput, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Director of Public Health and Inspector-General of Prisons are the official visitors to this camp. They visit the camp once in six months and send their reports to the State Government. The accounts of this camp are audited by the Accountant-General, Madras, once in two years.

This is a good piece of social work entrusted to and performed with care by the Madras City Police. The Care Camp serves a dual purpose; firstly it solves the problem in the city and secondly it takes care of and rehabilitates these less privileged classes of the society.

Decline in Serious Crimes in 1958

A perceptible decline in the more serious forms of crime, rioting, dacoity, robbery, kidnapping and abduction, house-breaking and thefts were discerned in the country during 1958.

For instance, cases of dacoity—4,451—were lower than those registered in the last five years. As compared to the year 1957, there was a reduction of 1,100 cases, almost one-fourth.

Under the head of robbery, the figure stood at 7,224 in 1958 as against 7,618 in 1956 and 7,408 in 1957. Similarly, cases of kidnapping and abduction dropped by 400 since 1956 and 300 since 1957.

Also, instances of house-breaking and thefts, which made the bulk of the cases registered, decreased by more than 8,000. The total figure in 1957 was 430,678 as compared to 342,491 in 1958. The number of murder cases came down from 10,523 to 10,149.

The man who could not Swim

An A.S.P. went camping, it was in the days of tents and horses, and he came to a river in which he had to cross but could not because it was in flood. He therefore pitched camp on one side but still managed to carry out his inspection on the other side. The weekly report then went roughly as follows :—

D.I.G. to A.S.P.—I see that you camped on one side of the river to inspect your station which was on the other side. Why did you not camp nearer the station ?

To D.I.G.—The river was in flood.
To A.S.P.—Then how did you cross the river ?
To D.I.G.—I swam.
To A.S.P.—I thought that you told me that you could not swim.
To D.I.G.—I cannot.
To A.S.P.—Then how did you cross the river ?
To D.I.G.—I had a horse which could.

R. R. B. TRUSCOTT

(*Continued from page 28*)

same year was heard to exclaim time and again " Is this not as good as the Guards? " to his Aid-de-camp, a British guardsman himself.

Hyderabad Police action took three companies to the border and they took part in the Police action with conspicuous merit along with the Army. On September 14th, 1948, at Munirabad, two platoons of the Malabar Special Police with a company of first Gurkha Rifles, first Battalion of the Mysore Infantry and detachments of the third Battalion Special Armed Police engaged the Razakhars successfully. Constable Appunni Nair lost his life while gallantly defending a post against odds. He was awarded the President's Police Medal posthumously. The meritorius services render... by three Junior Officers and three other ranks w... also recognized and they were awarded the Polic... M... The Malabar Special Police, as its Com... ...ant claimed then, " Had the unique distinction of bein... the first Police force in the history of War in Indi... to be included in a Military operation order... to be assigned an Infantry task ".

...hysical mobi...

It was towards the close of the san... year th... the eight temporary companies of the Emergency Additional Force were made permanent.

There was a number of other occasions during the same period when the Malabar Special Police was called out in aid of the local Police. They are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. An expedition early in ...49 to the Minicoy Islands to keep the peace among the Islanders may, however, from its unusual nature, be mentioned in passing. And wherever it went on the call of Duty, whether in Malabar or th... far-away islands in the Arabian Sea, in the crowded s... ...ts the busy cities or the jungles of the Andhra, it... and men continued to add fresh laurels to its gl... an existence of 38 years, officers and men of the M... Special Police have won no less than 17 King's Police Medals or President's Police Medals besides I... ...n Police Medals of which 8 have been for Gallan... for Meritorious Service.

Yet not only on the barracks square and in actio... but in the field of Sports as well as th... Malabar Special Police Force won renown. The force has been c... ing the Coveted " Cowie Shield ", the St... Sports all round championship tr... ..., ever si... th... Sports was inaugurated in 1951. ...he separatio... Andhra State in 1953 did not affect the Ma... Special Police but the year 1956 was a momento... ... for the Malabar Special Police. Consequent ... the reorganization of States on linguistic basis, the Malabar Special Police was divided into two, six active companies and half of Headquarters company going over to Kerala and the other half of the Headquarters company and six active companies remaining in Madras State. The headquarters of the latter half was shifted to Tiruchirappalli and two companies to Palani. In 1957, four active companies formed out of the Tamil personnel received on repatriation from the Special Armed Police companies of the Andhra Pradesh were added to the Madras Battalion of the Malabar Special Police. The same year one company of the regular Malabar Special Police was deputed to Pondicherry and the remaining five companies with the Headquarters company were deputed to the Government of India for service in Assam where they still continue.

Special Armed Police.

The other unit of the Armed Police of the Madras State known as the Special Armed Police come into existence in 1947. Four battalions of this Unit were ...aised on the 11th December 1947. Two battalions ...re stationed at Red Hills, one at Tadapalligudem, ...est Godavari district, and one at Bellary. In April ...948, two more battalions were raised, and one was stationed at Palani and the other at Vishakhapatnam.

Ea... ...alion had six active companies and one headquarter wing which consisted of the specialist branches, such as Motor Transport, Radio Section, Quartermaster Section, etc. An active company consisted of four platoons in the charge of a Subedar or Subedar-Major (equivalent in rank to an Inspector of Police). Each platoon consisting of four sections was commanded by a Jemadar (equal in rank to a Sub-Inspector of Police). A platoon consisted of 38 other ranks. Thus the platoon of a Special Armed Police is ... much smaller than that of a District Armed Reserve. An active company is so called, because, the company actively takes part in combating the activities of anti-social bodies as opposed to the headquarters wing ... supplies the necessary service and technical facilities to the active companies in addition to training recruits.

Each batt... ...manded by a Commandant of ...e rank o... ...perintendent of Police and he had three A... ...mmandants of the rank of a Depu... ...ent of Police to help him. The whole force was in the charge of a Special Officer who was later de... " Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Spe... Police Units ". The Malabar Special Police served as a model of these new units of the Special Armed Police.

Most of the recruits for the Special Armed Police came from ... ranks of cultivators and casual labourers with ... sprinkling of educated men among them. Training was very intensive and rather hurried as it was felt that companies would be required to go out soon on active duties. Unfortunately even before the training could be completed, companies were pushed out on duties by June 1948, as the situation in Hyderabad and its borders was growing worse day by day. It could be stated here that the Special Armed Police Units were created mostly to check the activities of subversive elements of society and the outgrowing menace of Razakars in Hyderabad.

Like Malabar Special Police which was geared into action with little or no training in 1921, the Special Armed Police Units were also put into action without adequate training. Despite the lack of proper training the men acquitted themselves extremely well. There were innumerable instances of courage, presence of mind and devotion to duty which compelled recognition.

By the end of September, the Police action was over, the Madras State was required to carry on the administration of the eight Telangana districts of Hyderabad on behalf of the Government of India. Sixteen companies of the Special Armed Police were utilised along with the other Police personnel to maintain law and order in these eight districts.

In February 1950, of the six battalions, two were abolished for administrative convenience and for effecting economy and the personnel and the equipment of these two battalions were distributed among the remaining four battalions. In May, the same year, the strength of the force was increased by six companies.

By the end of 1951, conditions in Hyd ... State showed improvement and immediately a... general elections in 1952, the sixteen companies of the Special Armed Police on deputation in Hyderabad were repatriated to the parent State. With the return of the sixteen companies from Hyderabad, the Government considered that there was a surplus of the Special Armed Police companies. This, couplel with the need of effecting economy in the State, persuaded the Government to effect retrenchment in the Special Armed Police. In September 1952, the force was reorganize... four battalions with 40 active companies were reduced to three battalions with 24 active companies, the battalion at Bellary being abolished. It must, however, be said that the Government made altern... arrangements to absorb many of the retrenched personnel in the other departments of the Government. Along with the reorganization of the Units the post of the Deputy Inspector-General was also ... Red Hills Unit with ten active companie...

of the Commissioner of Police, Madras. The Vishakhapatnam Unit with seven active companies was placed at the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, and the Palani Unit with seven companies was placed at the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

The force has to its credit three President's Medal for Gallantry, three Indian Police Medals for Gallantry and 19 Extraordinary Family Pensions or Compassionate Gratuities. This is certainly no mean record for such a young force.

On the formation of the Andhra State, the Vishakhapatn... and Palani Units were allotted to the Andhra St... and the Madras State was left with one Unit with ten c... panies at Red Hills. The headquarters of this ... which was all along situated at Red Hills was shi...ed ... in August 1957. It continued to be under the charge of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, till M...h 1959 when a new Deputy Inspector-General of Pol... specially posted to be in charge of all the Arm... its of the State.

...ious ...emes have been taken up for providing ... free family quarters for all the non-gazetted staff of the Unit and good water-supply from the Red Hills ... The men have been provided with recreation facilities and it may be of interest to know that the Special Armed Police has not taken up the place of the erst...ile Malabar Special Police in the sports field and h... won the coveted "Cowie Shield" in the year 1957.

The Special Armed Police companies have been turning out yeoman service all these years. It is growing in stature and strength and it has a very bright future before it.

(*Continued from page 49*)

Owing to the mechanisation ... Departments of the City Police, the Mounted Branch waned in the eyes of the public. Further the lack of sufficient officers trained in riding has left much of the previous mounted duties fall into disuse; and the Sowar T... has only been used for large bandobust duties, such as during Moharrum, Kapaleeswaran temple festival, the Rep...blic Day ceremonial with the Military and for bandobust duty during the ceremonial visits of very important personages.

During the last Maha Makam festival at Kumbakonam, Tanjore district, in February 1956, twelve horses and men of the Sowar Troop of Madras City Police were sent for duty and their assistance contributed greatly to the successful control of the large number of pilgrims attending this festival.

The Mounted Branch was augmented by one L. Daffadar and seven Sowars and eight horses in 1957 to its present strength of one Daffadar, four L. Daffadars, 23 Sowars and three V.R. with 34 horses under the Reserve Inspector, Headquarters and Mounted Branch.

The worth of the Mounted Police has been proved time and again for control of large crowds. The horse may be overshadowed by the motor cycle and car, which ...ed of movements on roads and good ground, but ... horse still remains supreme in crowd control and rowdy dispersal over all grounds as well as places not ...sible to wheeled vehicles.

... crowd may stand steadfast when approached by a ...e but it will certainly not stand and face a deter...l approach by horses.

... this respect I may quote from an article in ... July–August 1957, referring to the New York ... Police "The Police Department spends ...000 a year ... maintain the Mounted Force of 250 ...trolmen, twenty-nine officers and 258 horses. Police ...ls consider the Mounted district worth its weight ... d (330,000 pounds of men and horses). A horse is worth twenty men when it comes to handling unruly crowds."

The reason is quite obvious. People instinctively respect the size and weight of the horse and they also respect the man riding him. A veteran Mounted Officer summed up the value of horses controlling crowds this way: "I have heard of angry crowds overturning an automobile, but I have never heard of them overturning a horse."

Certainly the horse is the truest friend and servant of man and not merely a means of losing hard-earned money at the Race Course.

(*Continued from page* 13)

behind carriages and coaches in the days before motor cars were invented. Quite handsome with black spots on his white coat, he still likes to run behind a horse. Hunting men have been very active in establishing new breeds, and many varieties of dogs originate in cross-breeding to obtain special hunting qualities.

In western countries dogs are trained to lead blind persons. These dogs wear a kind of harness for the blind person to hold. These guide dogs for the bl[illegible] learn to lead their owners everywhere, in cro[illegible] through busy streets and traffic, stopping at the kerb and waiting until it is safe to cross. Thus to own a guide dog will transform a blind person's life from [illegible]plete dependence on others to freedom. Of all the [illegible] dogs undertake, this is perhaps the one which app[illegible] most to kind and sympathetic people. In the same category are St. Bernard dogs which [illegible] to rescue lost travellers on the Alps.

The faculties of smell, hearing and [illegible]ity are developed to a very high degr[illegible] in [illegible] of dogs which render them extre[illegible] for [illegible] and Police purposes. As a matt[illegible] part in the First and Second Wo[illegible] dogs for feeding and aiding the [illegible] and messengers and as mine detector[illegible] dogs as they are called are given several mo[illegible] at a school where they are taught to scent out mines buried in the ground with a piece of meat beside them. Then they learn to find the mine alone, receiving a tit-bit as a reward. They are still much used for guarding air-fields and depots.

Dogs were first used [illegible] North-Western Frontier [illegible] the Madras Police were [illegible] Dog Squad consisting m[illegible] intelligent, the Alsatian [illegible] Policemen and watchme[illegible] It will scent, hear and se[illegible] can do so and will hold [illegible] its human partner, a[illegible] stores in western countries [illegible] and the animals can be trai[illegible] points so that their position i[illegible] These dogs are trained to pull do[illegible] quarry but not to bite except at the [illegible] unless their handlers are attacked by t[illegible]

Police dogs are trained when they are a[illegible] months old and will be ready for work at th[illegible] six months. Their proficiency will thereafter increase as they gain more and more experience. Their training covers the following subjects:—

(*a*) Obedience.
(*b*) Watching an object or person.
(*c*) Tracing a hidden article by the sense of smell.
(*d*) Tracking.
(*e*) Arresting an escaping offender.
(*f*) Protecting the handler.
(*g*) Refusing food from strangers.
(*h*) Jumping obstacles.

Each dog has its own handler and the partnership is never disturbed. The handler will take the dog out for a run in the morning and in the evening, will feed it, bathe it, groom it and look after it continuously thereby establishing mutual confidence of a very high order. Of course only those constables who have a deep affinity for dogs are chosen as handlers.

The Madras Police Dogs are becoming increasingly useful in the investigation of crime. They have some sensational successes to their credit. The following statistics gives some idea of their usefulness:—

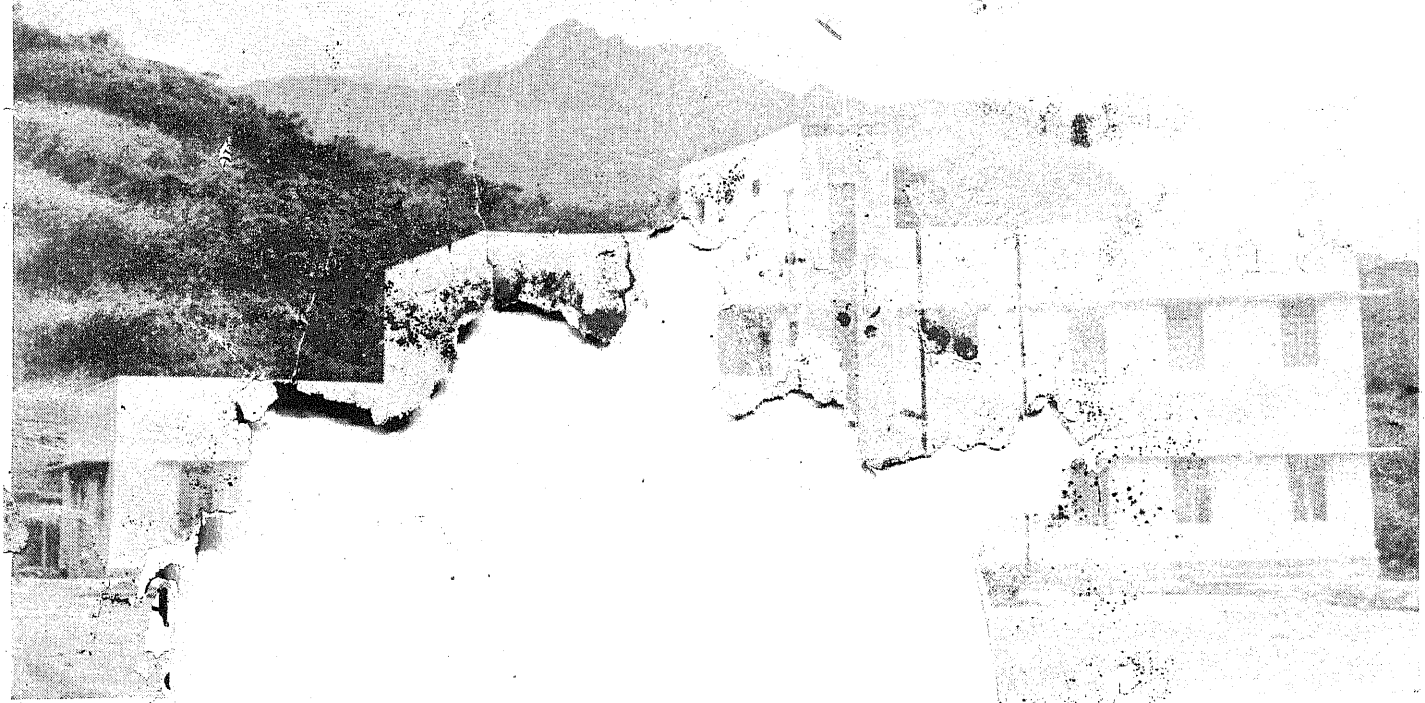
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	1957.		1958.	
	Total calls.	*Successful calls.*	*Total calls.*	*Successful calls.*
Murder	29	19	35	23
Robb[illegible]	5	2	8	7
Daco[illegible]	Nil	Nil	3	1
Burgla[illegible]	65	9	85	23
Mis[illegible]	17	5	5	1
Total	116	35	136	55

[illegible]d[illegible]ting to sensational succ[illegible] I must refer to [illegible]stances in which the Police d[illegible]ked up the scent after a delay of from four to [illegible]en days. If this [illegible] is made [illegible] would not be easily believed. The only rational exp[illegible] for this phenomenon is that criminals in Ind[illegible] go bare-feet which means that perspiration [illegible] om the pores of the feet will be left o[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]ell of which appa[illegible]ntly linger[illegible] n f[illegible] [illegible] astonishing succe[illegible]s hav[illegible] impact on the rural [illegible] an[illegible] [illegible] instances of culprits [illegible]doning stolen property [illegible]ice dogs are about to [illegible] cases of criminals [illegible]een completely demo[illegible]tection by the dogs.

[illegible]logs has travelled [illegible]y States have sent [illegible] War dogs of the [illegible] by the Madras [illegible]ord which should [illegible]g years.

I am glad to know that this year marks the Centenary of the establishment of the Madras Police in 1859. In spite of troubles and changes of administration, the Police of Madras have done exceedingly well and it is my earnest hope that they will continue to serve our people with efficiency and integrity.

S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
Vice-President of India.



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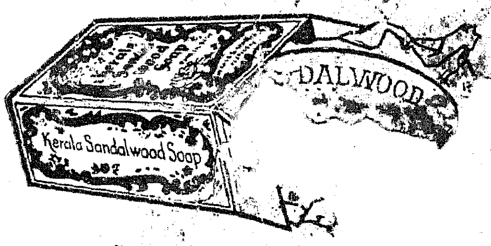

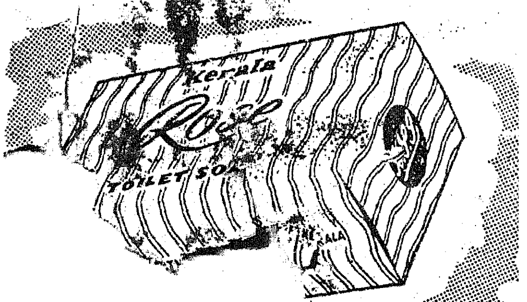

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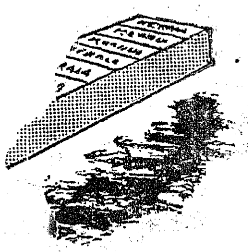

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